

Jul. 21, 1920

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

July 21, 1920

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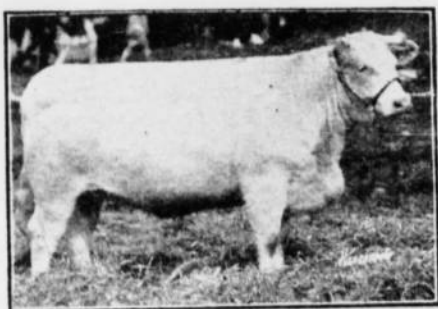
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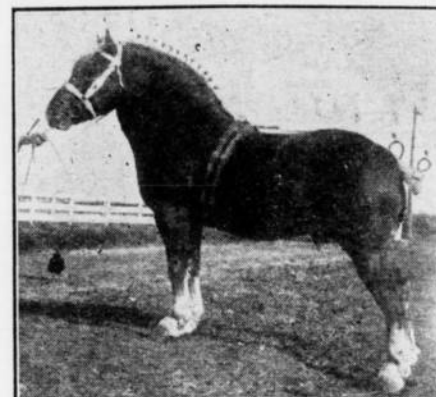
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Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 26-31, 1920

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.

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Associate Editors: R. D. Colquhoun, John W. Ward, P. M. Abel, and Mary P. McCallum.

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Council of Agriculture Meets

Nova Scotia Joins the Council—Co-operative Marketing Recommended—U.S. Visitors Entertained

A NUMBER of important matters were discussed and acted upon at a meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, held at Winnipeg, on July 13 and 14. The meeting was the largest, from the point of view of attendance, that the Council has ever held, five provinces being represented, and one of the features of the proceedings was the decision to accept the application for membership from the United Farmers of Nova Scotia, thus uniting the common aims and efforts of the organized farmers of six of the nine provinces of Canada.

Livestock Insurance Fund

At the opening session, President R. W. E. Burnaby, of Ontario, reported upon the proposed Animal Diseases Eradication Board, of which he is a provisional member. The proposal to form the board, he said, resulted from the dissatisfaction which had long been felt by farmers with regard to the condemnation insurance charge of one half of one per cent. collected by the packers on livestock passing through the stock yards. This fund had hitherto been collected and administered by the packers, who gave no account of the moneys received, and there was no doubt that they had made millions of dollars from it over and above the compensation for the loss on animals which were found to be diseased and had to be condemned when slaughtered. The proposal was that a board composed of four representatives each from the federal department of agriculture, the packers and the producers, should be appointed to receive the present fees. To this would be added a contribution from the packers representing one-fifth of the amount contributed by the producers, together with grants from the governments, the railways, banks and other interests. The packers would be compensated from this fund for their actual losses from condemned animals, and the remaining funds would be used for the eradication of disease.

Since the board is at present in the formative stage and has not yet received authority from the government, the council was not able to pronounce upon the details of the proposed scheme, but it was decided that in the event of the board being formed, Mr. Burnaby should be nominated as the representative of the council upon the body.

Livestock Contract

F. J. Collyer reported upon the new livestock contract recently ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners, in connection with which he appeared before the board as the representative of the council. The new contract was considered by the members of the council as being a great improvement on the old form, and Mr. Collyer was warmly complimented upon his successful handling of the case.

Application was received from the United Farmers of Nova Scotia for membership in the council, and, after hearing a very encouraging report from G. F. Chipman as to the progress which that organization is making, it was unanimously decided to accept the application.

The Wheat Board

After thorough discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

ing resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, on January 5, 1920, passed a resolution declaring in favor of the national marketing of wheat so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retained governmental control of their imports and distribution;

"And whereas, the abnormal conditions described in the above-mentioned resolution still obtain in those countries and will obtain during the coming year;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Council request the federal government immediately to reappoint the existing Canadian Wheat Board for the purpose of marketing the wheat crop of 1920;

"And in making this request the Council wishes it distinctly understood that they expect the Wheat Board will do only what it has done in the marketing of the 1919 crop, namely, to secure for the producers as nearly as possible the full world market value for their wheat, without exacting for the benefit of the producers any special advantage from the consuming public."

Permanent Policy

The question of a permanent policy in regard to marketing of farm produce of all kinds was afterwards discussed, and after hearing the views of representatives from each of the provinces forming the council, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in section 8 declares for the 'extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing,' and

"Whereas, it is deemed expedient to further amplify the attitude of the council on the subject matter of this clause;

"Therefore be it resolved that this

Council is of the opinion that under normal world conditions a system of voluntary co-operative marketing under the control of the participating producers and involving a pooling of returns would be the most desirable method for marketing wheat and other farm produce."

Political Action

A lengthy discussion took place with regard to the political situation, the chief point under consideration being the advisability of establishing a central committee for the purpose of co-ordinating the political activities being carried on by the organized farmers in the different provinces. No action in this direction was taken, however, and the very efficient organizations which have been set up in each of the provinces represented on the council will continue their work independently.

A resolution was passed in favor of a revision of country elevator tariffs, so that each department of handling under average crop conditions can be made to carry its own costs.

Those present were:

Ontario—R. W. E. Burnaby, president; J. J. Morrison, J. A. Wallace, Edgar Watson, M.L.A., and Mrs. G. R. Brodie.

New Brunswick—T. W. Caldwell, M.P., and Mrs. King.

Manitoba—J. L. Brown, Peter Wright, D. G. McKenzie, W. R. Wood, Mrs. J. B. Parker, R. J. Anson, Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., C. Rice-Jones, G. F. Chipman, John W. Ward, J. T. Hull, R. McKenzie, Miss Mabel Finch, Miss M. P. McCallum, J. R. Murray and John Kennedy.

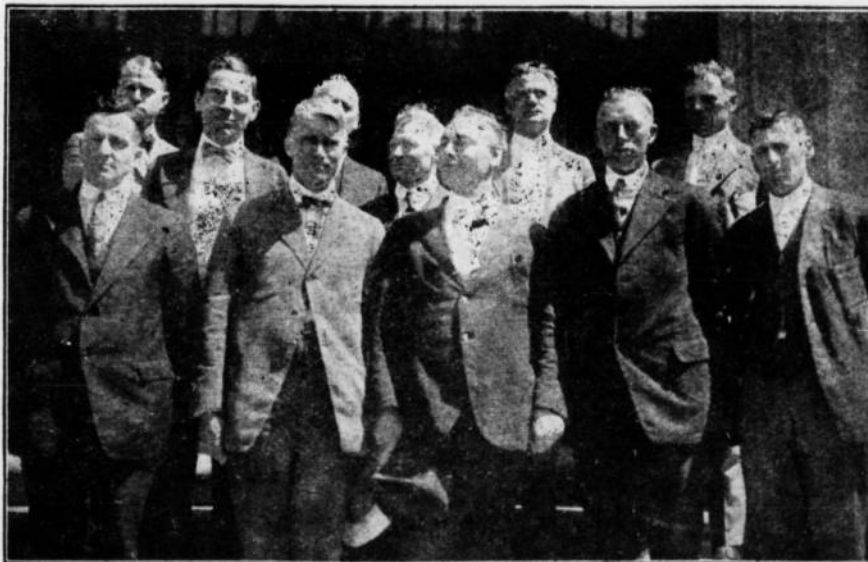
Saskatchewan—Hon. Geo. Langley, J. B. Musselman, W. C. Mills, A. G. Hawkes, J. Robinson, R. M. Johnson, J. A. Maharg, M. P., J. Fleming, J. R. Reid, M.P., Mrs. V. McNaughtan, and F. J. Collyer.

Alberta—H. W. Wood, H. Greenfield, P. Baker, H. Higginbotham, R. A. Parker, and Mrs. M. A. Sears.

Norman P. Lambert, secretary.

United States Visitors

At the opening session the council welcomed a delegation of United States visitors, representing the American



Prominent Americans Attend Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg

From left to right—Front row: P. J. Crandell, South Dakota, secretary, S.D. Farm Bureau Federation; J. R. Howard, of Chicago, president of American Farm Bureau Association; W. G. Eckhardt, Illinois; Victor Hollingquist, Minnesota; W. J. Holmberg, commissioner of agriculture of State of Minnesota.

Back row: D. D. Buell, Lansing, Mich.; Herman Steen, Illinois, managing director, The Prairie Farmer; P. J. Enns, Kansas; H. C. Cobb, Doland, South Dakota, president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; H. N. Owen, Minneapolis, representing the Farm, Stock and Home; Adam Middleton, Eagle Grove, Iowa.

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Farm Bureau Federation. The delegation consisted of J. R. Howard, of Iowa, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. G. Eckhart, county farm advisor of DeKalb county, Illinois, and director of grain marketing for Illinois; H. C. Cobb, of Redfield, South Dakota, president of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; P. J. Crandall, of Huron, S.D., secretary of the South Dakota Farm Bureau Federation; A. L. Middleton, of Eagle Grove, Iowa, a member of the executive of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation and president of the board of directors of the Co-

Continued on Page 34

Wheat Board Abolished

Government Decides to Open the Markets for 1920 Crop

OTTAWA, July 16.—The government has decided that the present wheat board will not function insofar as the wheat crop of 1920 is concerned. The marketing of this crop will revert to the usual and normal methods of pre-war times.

The government will, however, carefully watch the conditions outside of

Canada and will exercise the right to proclaim the enabling legislation of last session if circumstances make it necessary so to act in the public interest. From the present point of view, it is hoped that no such action will be found necessary.

Legislation passed a few weeks ago enabled the government to constitute a wheat board, in continuance of the

The Grain Growers' Guide

present wheat board. The wheat board, under the bill, was to have well-defined powers, and could be called into operation by proclamation in the Canada Gazette should circumstances make it necessary.

Foster Explains

In announcing the decision of the government, Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, this afternoon made the following statement:

"The government has given very careful consideration to the course to be pursued in marketing the wheat crop of Canada for 1920. As is well known a bill was passed at the late session of parliament enabling the government to constitute a wheat board with well-defined powers, which board could be called into operation by proclamation in the Canada Gazette should circumstances make it necessary.

"The preference of the government has been for a return to normal methods of grain marketing as soon as such appeared to be warranted by conditions abroad. The three principal factors which last year decided the government to establish the wheat board were these:

"1. The fact that in Europe all buying of wheat was controlled by the various governments either separately or in concert, and that the buying by our principal customers, Great Britain, France and Italy, was carried on in concert. There was accordingly virtually one purchaser, resulting in the practical elimination of competition. There was reluctance to enter upon purchase negotiations with consequent danger to the early movement of wheat during the navigation season.

"2. Financial conditions which necessitated advances and credits by foreign governments and which could only be adequately met by governmental agencies in Canada in order to ensure prompt and continued movement of wheat from the commencement of harvest.

"3. The control by the United States of the purchase and sale of wheat and the fixation of prices thereof, together with an embargo on imports of both wheat and flour.

Conditions Changed

"These factors either do not exist or are not in force to the same extent at the present time. From the best information available, it would appear that while as far as can be ascertained, European buying will be in a greater or lesser degree controlled by the governments of practically all countries in Europe dependent upon imports of wheat, there does not seem at the present time reason to believe that the purchase by the various governments or governmental agencies will not be made independent of each other, both as to transport and purchase, thus constituting conditions of competition that should result in a fair market value being obtained for the Canadian crop.

"The United States has controlled the market in grains and flour and the exchanges therein are now open for trading in December and later options, and there is no longer any embargo upon imports of wheat or flour. All the indications therefore are that the marketing of grain and its products in the United States will resume the normal methods and flow in the usual channels.

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"It must be remembered, however, that the United States have legislation under which control can be brought into effective force if at any time their government were to decide that national interests demanded such action.

"Under the circumstances above set forth, the Canadian government has decided to take no steps at present to proclaim the enabling act, which means that the present wheat board will not function in so far as the crop of 1920 is concerned, and that the marketing of this crop will revert to the usual and normal methods of pre-war times. The government will, however, carefully watch the conditions outside of Canada and will exercise the right to proclaim the enabling legislation of last session if circumstances make it necessary so to act in the public interest."

FOR SALE

Farms with Good Buildings

In the great rush of the war years for more production, the farmer had little opportunity to devote attention to farm buildings. The good housewife stood by him, working, working—but planning and dreaming for the home beautiful. She, however, let her dreams remain dreams until now, when on the threshold of the Banner Year for Western Canada, with highest priced wheat, participation certificates and a record crop the cry is

Build Now!

Conditions were never more favorable and the hard-headed, far-seeing farmer will build in days of plenty for days of adversity. Good buildings create better credit, better standing in the community and increase the value of a farm. Look around you; if you wanted to buy your own farm, would the buildings be an attraction or detract from its value?

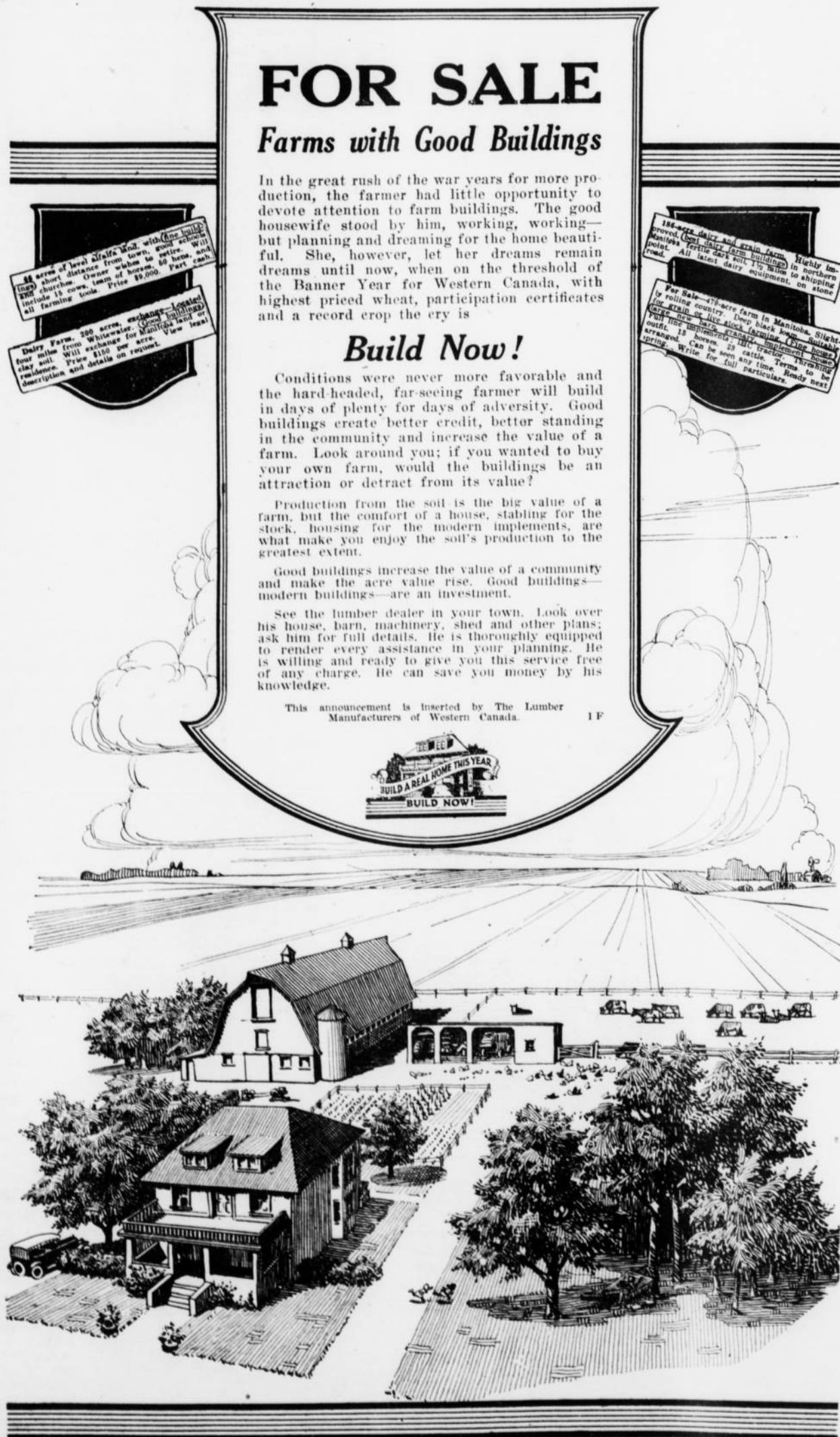
Production from the soil is the big value of a farm, but the comfort of a house, stabling for the stock, housing for the modern implements, are what make you enjoy the soil's production to the greatest extent.

Good buildings increase the value of a community and make the acre value rise. Good buildings—modern buildings—are an investment.

See the lumber dealer in your town. Look over his house, barn, machinery, shed and other plans; ask him for full details. He is thoroughly equipped to render every assistance in your planning. He is willing and ready to give you this service free of any charge. He can save you money by his knowledge.

This announcement is inserted by The Lumber Manufacturers of Western Canada.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, July 21, 1920

Increased Freight Rates

The railways, both the Canadian National system and the Canadian Pacific, are demanding huge increases in freight rates on the plea that transportation costs are steadily mounting, and that they are not receiving adequate remuneration for services rendered. It is undoubtedly true that wages and material entering into transportation costs have increased, and that the national railways are operating at a heavy loss. But our railway problem cannot be solved by the simple expedient of increasing the charges for carrying freight until the national lines are returning a profit.

Canada is operating 22,000 miles of national railways today, not because of any avowed policy of nationalization, but because it was not possible for most of this mileage to be operated in any other way. The Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific were taken over by the government because they were financial wrecks. The C.N.R. and G.T.P. were built chiefly with assistance from the public treasury and with no regard for economy. Some of the lines will not be needed for another half-century, and their construction constituted a colossal wastage. This was in the days of unscrupulous promoters and unfaithful politicians. The net result is that our national railway system is grossly overcapitalized to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was aided by public funds, lands and privileges, to the extent of nearly \$500,000,000, and being a national necessity and well operated, is in a powerful financial position. It stands as one of the wealthiest and most efficient transportation organizations in the world.

If freight rates are increased with the idea of allowing the national railways to show a profit upon huge fictitious capitalization it will be a national disaster. Any attempt to make the national railways successful and profitable by increasing freight rates alone will defeat itself. The national lines today are unable to equal the Canadian Pacific in service because of its great wealth and superior equipment. To increase freight rates alone will but render the C.P.R. more dominant in service and competition, and postpone, if not forever prevent, the permanent success of the national lines.

The over capitalization, waste and graft in the construction of the railways now operated by the nation was a national blunder, and the entire public should bear the expense. The capitalization of the national railways should be reduced to the actual value of the property as a business proposition, and the amount of the reduction added to the public debt. This will place the burden upon all the people, instead of leaving it as a perpetual millstone around the necks of those served only by the poverty-stricken national railways. Once properly capitalized the national lines will be able to profit from increased freight rates, and can render service equal to the privately-owned lines.

Probably the Railway Commission cannot take these facts into consideration, but it is a matter which should be dealt with by parliament without delay. Nationalization of railways in Canada is facing an unsuccessful issue unless the financial blunders of the past are assumed by the whole nation and the national lines given at least a reasonably fair chance to succeed.

Marketing the 1920 Wheat

The following resolution, passed by the Council of Agriculture at its meeting in Winnipeg, on July 13-14, expresses the views of the organized farmers on the important matter of the marketing of the 1920 wheat crop:

Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, on January 5, 1920, passed a resolution declaring in favor of the national marketing of wheat so long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retained governmental control of their imports and distribution.

And, whereas, the abnormal conditions described in the above-mentioned resolution still obtain in those countries and will obtain during the coming year;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Council request the Federal Government, immediately to reappoint the existing Canadian Wheat Board for the purpose of marketing the wheat crop of 1920.

And in making this request the Council wishes it distinctly understood that they expect the Wheat Board will do only what it has done in the marketing of the 1919 crop, namely, to secure for the producers as nearly as possible the full world market value for their wheat, without exacting for the benefit of the producers any special advantage from the consuming public.

Governmental control, which rendered national marketing necessary last year, is still in existence (in somewhat varied form) in Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy, where the larger portion of the normal Canadian wheat crop is consumed. With all wheat buying in these countries under governmental control, and with ocean tonnage still partially under control also, it would be assuming a huge risk not only to the producers but to the consumers and the entire commercial life of Canada to throw open the Canadian markets this year. It would, no doubt afford an opportunity for the speculators to make a harvest at the expense of both the producer and consumer, and that element will, naturally, present many arguments for opening the markets immediately. There is no good reason why the markets should be opened to permit the creation of a few more millionaires. National marketing, on the other hand, under present European conditions, will ensure to the consumer that he will not have to pay for flour and mill feeds any more than export market prices would justify, and at the same time will guarantee to the producer the full return that the world market will bring.

But despite these facts the Dominion Government has decided not to continue the operations of the Wheat Board for the marketing of the 1920 crop. The official announcement to this effect, which appears elsewhere in this week's Guide, was issued by Sir George Foster, minister of Trade and Commerce, on July 16. Sir George belittles, but cannot deny, that the abnormal marketing conditions in Europe are still in existence. He proposes that the markets will be opened, and if it is found necessary they can be closed and the Wheat Board reappointed. The government is assuming a grave responsibility in throwing open the markets, and will be held to account for what may happen. The Grain Growers are accustomed to this sort of treatment by the government and will bear it in mind when the time comes to mark their ballots. But the speculators will be pleased. They will begin to feel the jingle of their extra profits in their pockets and bless the government which afforded them such a splendid opportunity to pick up some easy money.

On to the Bay

A special committee of the Senate, after spending three years in investigating the possibilities of the Hudson Bay area and the feasibility of the Hudson Bay and Straits as an ocean route to Europe, has reported that the route is not only feasible but will probably in time be profitable. This is an important pronouncement and should effectually silence those eastern newspapers and public men who have endeavored to induce the government to abandon the project and discontinue the construction of the line commenced by the Laurier Government and continued by the succeeding administration under Sir Robert Borden. It has been long realized in the West that eastern opposition to the route was dictated, not by a conviction of its impracticability, but rather by a selfish desire to retain for the East the profits which accrue from the handling of traffic, both freight and passenger, between Western Canada and Europe. Further opposition to the completion of the Hudson Bay railway will now unmistakably bear this stamp, and it is safe to predict that whatever party is in power at Ottawa the road with the necessary harbor facilities will be completed as soon as financial conditions and the supply of material and labor will permit. The report of the Senate committee re-opens the old question as to the rival merits of Port Nelson and Fort Churchill as the terminus of the railway. The present line is being constructed to Port Nelson, but the committee was impressed by the opinion of eminent engineers well acquainted with both ports that Churchill will make the better harbor. Whichever harbor is finally decided upon the opening of the Hudson Bay route will be of immense benefit to Canada as a whole and to the western provinces in particular. The distance by water from Liverpool to either of the proposed bay ports is approximately the same as from Liverpool to Montreal, while the rail haul to practically every part of Western Canada will be a thousand miles less than by the present transcontinental railways. The laying of about 80 miles of steel and the construction of a few bridges will complete the Hudson Bay railway to Port Nelson, and with the Senate committee's report in its possession, the Government cannot long delay carrying out of the necessary work.

Co-operative Marketing

In the development of the agricultural industry in Canada there is no more important problem than the marketing of the produce of the farms. Co-operative marketing has made considerable progress throughout all the provinces, but the great bulk of farm produce is still marketed on the competitive system, which can never furnish the most satisfactory results to the producer. A discussion of this matter at the Canadian Council of Agriculture meeting in Winnipeg last week, culminated in passing the following resolution:

Whereas the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in Section 8 declares for the "extension of co-operative agencies in agriculture to cover the whole field of marketing," and,

Whereas, it is deemed expedient to further amplify the attitude of the Council on the subject matter of this clause;

Therefore be it resolved that this Council is of the opinion that under normal world conditions a system of voluntary co-operative marketing under the control of the participating producers and involving a pooling of returns would be the most desirable method for marketing wheat and other farm produce.

The system of co-operative marketing by the pooling process removes the producer from the dangers and temptations of the competitive system and ensures to him the full market value for his produce. This system is being operated very efficiently in many of the producers' organizations in the Pacific states, and is also in operation among the poultry producers of Prince Edward Island and the apple growers of Nova Scotia. In the modern development of co-operative marketing the pooling system has come to be regarded as highly efficient and very satisfactory.

No person, save the producer himself, is vitally interested in securing to the producer the entire value of the product which he places upon the market. The private marketing agencies of the country are interested, naturally, in rendering service to the producer, but first and foremost their interest is in earning a satisfactory profit for themselves. The pooling system operated through the producers' own agency, eliminates the incentive for profit and is conducted upon the basis of marketing the product at cost with the full benefit going to the producer. The series of articles which has been published in *The Guide*, dealing with the producers' organizations along the Pacific Coast, have dealt with this subject very fully, and further articles will be published in the future. The marketing problem is one which must commend the attention of every farmer who is interested in making agriculture sufficiently profitable to insure its permanency and further development.

Apology to Rev. Ranns

In our issue of June 30, we published a letter from Rev. H. D. Ranns, Carievale, Sask., describing the inquisition to which he had been subjected by a member of the mounted police force, because of the assistance which he rendered in holding a public meeting to be addressed by J. S. Woodsworth. The publication of Mr. Ranns' letter

has created widespread comment and aroused considerable indignation. Mr. Ranns writes us again and states that he has been visited further by the commanding officer of the mounted police force, at Regina, who made to him a complete apology and expression of regret that the police had subjected him to such an indignity. Mr. Ranns states that the commanding officer admitted that his force had blundered, and that when a member of one's family did the wrong thing there was no other course open to a gentleman but to apologize for the foolishness of that member. Mr. Ranns states that he has no desire to be vindictive, but as other interpretations of the Regina inspector's visit are being given out locally he desires the truth to be known. It will be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the public at large to know that it is not the settled policy of those in charge of the mounted police force to treat the citizens of Canada as Mr. Ranns was treated. The mounted police force is a splendid body of men, and has an important duty to perform, but the general public will not tolerate the use of the mounted police force for the purpose of political inquisition or intimidation.

Tax Reform In Ontario

By an act passed in the recent session of the Ontario legislature, local option in taxation is conferred upon the municipalities of the province, including cities, towns, townships and villages. Under this law the municipal council may take a vote of the ratepayers at the same time as the annual elections for the council, on the question of exempting from taxation a percentage of the assessment on improvements, income and business. In order that the change may not be made suddenly, it is provided that any exemption decided upon must be not more than 25 per cent., nor less than ten per cent. in any one year. It will thus take at least four years for any municipality to transfer the whole of its taxation to land values,

and each municipality will have full power to decide whether it will continue to tax improvements, business or income, or to give partial or total exemption.

Rural municipalities throughout the Prairie Provinces have imposed no taxes upon improvements, business or income for many years, with the result that the vacant land of the speculator pays the same school and municipal taxes as the improved and cultivated land in the same locality. It is expected that many Ontario municipalities will take advantage of the new law to remove a portion of the burden of taxation from the producer and the business man on to the speculator, who, while he does nothing to build up the community, is reaping the advantage of other men's industry.

J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterboro, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons, on the ground that he was elected to support the Government in the successful prosecution of the war, and the time has now arrived when the people should once more have an opportunity of choosing their representatives. If all the members who realize that the Government's mandate has expired would follow Mr. Burnham's example, there would soon be a general election and a new government in power at Ottawa.

The Independent Farmers elected to the Manitoba Legislature will hold the balance of power in that assembly. If the legislation introduced by the Norris Government, and the policy which it follows is such as to gain the farmers' support, Mr. Norris will have no difficulty in "carrying on."

Five hundred per cent. seems like a nice profit in the knitting business. Some infant this industry to enjoy tariff pap.

We presume the million dollar fund being raised by the C.M.A. will be a part of the campaign fund for the next federal election.



Another Knockout for King Booze

A Neighbor's Example

WHAT must be done with south-western Saskatchewan and south-eastern Alberta? Four years of crop failure from drought in this area have given this question an urgency which is the bane of public men concerned. On the Montana side of the line, officialdom has closed its eyes to the pitiful spectacle of broken-spirited homesteaders fighting an equal battle against starvation for the preservation of all that means home. Canadian administrators have doled out relief funds, mindful always that a bountiful crop would in a large measure repay the meagre advances made. But such a policy is a make-shift, and with every passing year the situation becomes aggravated because the soil is losing its virgin properties.

This was the problem which the "Better Farming" Conference met to discuss at Swift Current, early in July. There were no hot-air speeches; years of trial do not breed a temper patient of platitudes. There were politicians present who, mark you, did not speak, and better still some who spoke with effect. The attendance was for the most part a happy combination of scientific men and practical farmers, who had given their lives to the solution of dry farming questions. Every address was closely scrutinized and every speaker bombarded with questions. The chaff was never so industriously sifted out from the corn.

Speaking largely, the outcome of the discussion was an enthusiastic renewal of faith in the land if only a proper system of husbandry could be evolved which recognized equally the advantages and limitations of the country. The idea grew as the conference progressed that the principal money crop of the semi-arid regions must always be grain; that maximum grain returns can only come from land periodically renewed by the growth of forage crops; and that the livestock maintained on the produce thereof will furnish a living when the main crop is a failure. American delegates who spoke from the wealth of experience accumulated in their passage through trials similar to ours, contributed much to the fixing of this idea. Professor W. R. Porter, of North Dakota, related the history of a settlement in the western part of his state which has faced and overcome the very difficulties which now assail our dry land farmers. Professor Porter's story is worth some prominence for there is reasonable expectation

How One Farming Community in the Semi-arid Portion of North Dakota Fortified Itself Against Crop Failures---By P. M. Abel

that it will be duplicated in many Canadian communities before permanence in agriculture is attained.

The Founding of New Salem

In the early 70's, the Northern Pacific Railroad was pushed westward across North Dakota, which was then a sea of grass marked only by buffalo bones bleaching in countless millions. In the Red River Valley the land was being rapidly broken up and seeded with wheat, which proved a very profitable crop on the rich black soil, and heavy rainfall of that portion of the state. This wave of settlement passed up into Manitoba and became part of Canadian history.

Some 13 years later the German Evangelical Church, of Chicago, conceived the idea of a settlement far to the west of the then inhabited areas, and many zealous communicants were induced to go with their families to found a church colony. They set out with all the high hopes of pioneers bound by ties of blood, religion and language, and visions of material advancement for their avowed purpose was "to grow wheat and become independent." Once across the Missouri river, the last habitation was at their backs, and they broke ground still claimed by the retreating buffalo. The first season they planted potatoes and oats in the stubborn sod, and, naturally, the harvest brought their first serious disillusionment. Over half the colony returned to civilization the first year, but the determined ones built shelter against the coming winter and broke what land they could for the following season. Part of them remained to care for the meagre herds and protect the women and children, while the remainder went to the Minnesota lumber woods to find winter employment. Spring brought hope, and the return of the wayfarers with a slender stock of money, and the first wheat crop was prayerfully sown. But evil fortune persisted, repeated droughts reduced them in spirit and substance till only the most fervent exhortations of their reverent leaders prevented the dissolution of the colony. The good crop of 1891 came just in time to save them, for in that spring they had reached the limit of endurance.

Scrub Cows Pointed the Way

When the settlers went to New Salem, as the little town was called, they had taken a few scrub cows with them. Even in the time of their extremest need, these cows managed to subsist on the parched and scanty growth of native grass, furnishing

every family with all the milk and butter required. The surplus butter was marketed at eight cents per pound, and bought the bare necessities of life. In seasons of plenty the cow business looked pitifully small, but when the lean years returned the far-sighted settlers revised their dreams of opulence and began considering these lowly scrubs. The good year of 1891 was followed by revisitations of drought. In 1893 things came to the point of abandonment of their dozen years' labor, or a radical change of farming methods. The certainty of the milk crop determined them in favor of a local creamery. The businessmen of New Salem, hard pressed by long-continued adversity, offered to carry hods and mix plaster if the farmers hauled the stone. Their first creamery built from the resources of the town has run continuously for 26 years, and has fostered an industry which changed the face of the country. During the first half of this period the price of all farm products was low; but creamery returns gave the New Salem farmers a steady source of income, in most cases sufficient to maintain them so that when they did succeed in getting a crop of wheat, that year would show large income, which, for the most part was used in improving the farms and herds.

In the spring of 1906, in conjunction with the State Agricultural College, a community breeding centre was established. The Holstein breed was decided upon and each of the 14 leading farmers bought two or three pure-bred females and a pure-bred bull. The influence of these registered sires has been so potent that production has been nearly trebled in some herds. Much of this improvement was due to the work of a cow-testing association started at the same time, for the bulls purchased were not of extraordinary breeding, \$200 was the maximum price for a bull until recently. The New Salem men swear by their cow-testing association. One man, on a salary of \$1,200 a year, has done all the work, and his labors have banished the slacker cow in that district. One of the largest dairy men is reported to have said that the cheapest and most profitable work which he hires done, is that of the cow tester.

Co-operation Extended

Back in 1911 it was decided that silos were the next item in order of improvement because of the need of succulence in the winter dairy ration. They all agreed to buy the same make of stave silo and pool their orders. In this way they secured a better original cost figure, and the com-

pany from which they bought the silos sent a man to superintend the work of erection. They induced one contractor to put in all the silo foundations. As this gave a considerable amount of concrete work to do with the same firms, he was able to give them a better job at a lower price than they could have done the work themselves. These silos, when complete, at that time cost \$275 each. Stave silos often warp and twist, but those original eight stave silos put up at New Salem, even though they are subject to the extreme drought and wind conditions, still appear to be in perfect condition after eight years of use.

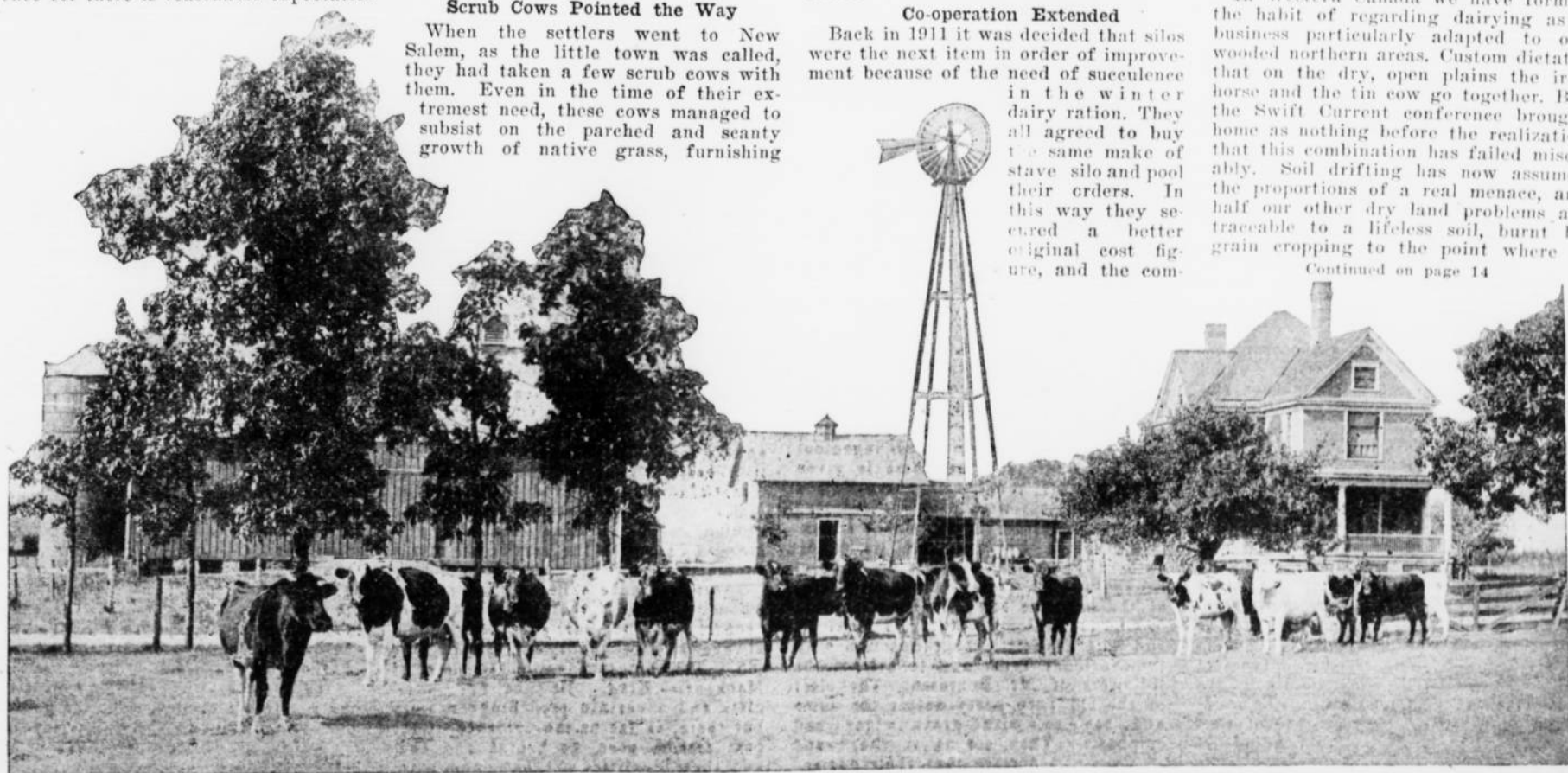
In the same manner groups of farmers own a threshing machine. Each farmer furnishes so many teams and so many men for labor. One year they will start threshing on farm No. 1 and continue to farm No. 8, where the machine is stored for the winter. The next year it starts at No. 8 and works back to No. 1. In this way there is the minimum travel for the outfit. The engineer who has charge keeps track of the bushels threshed for each farmer, and he is charged at the agreed rate. The engineer makes all repairs out of a common fund, and at the end of the year if there is any surplus it is prorated back to each farmer. The farmers who get their threshing done in this way believe that they make a large saving in labor but that they make a good deal bigger saving in the careful threshing which they get done. All their grain goes into the bin and none of it into the straw pile. They use the same rotation in filling their silos with three silage cutters, in years in which this crop is produced.

When Exploitation Fails

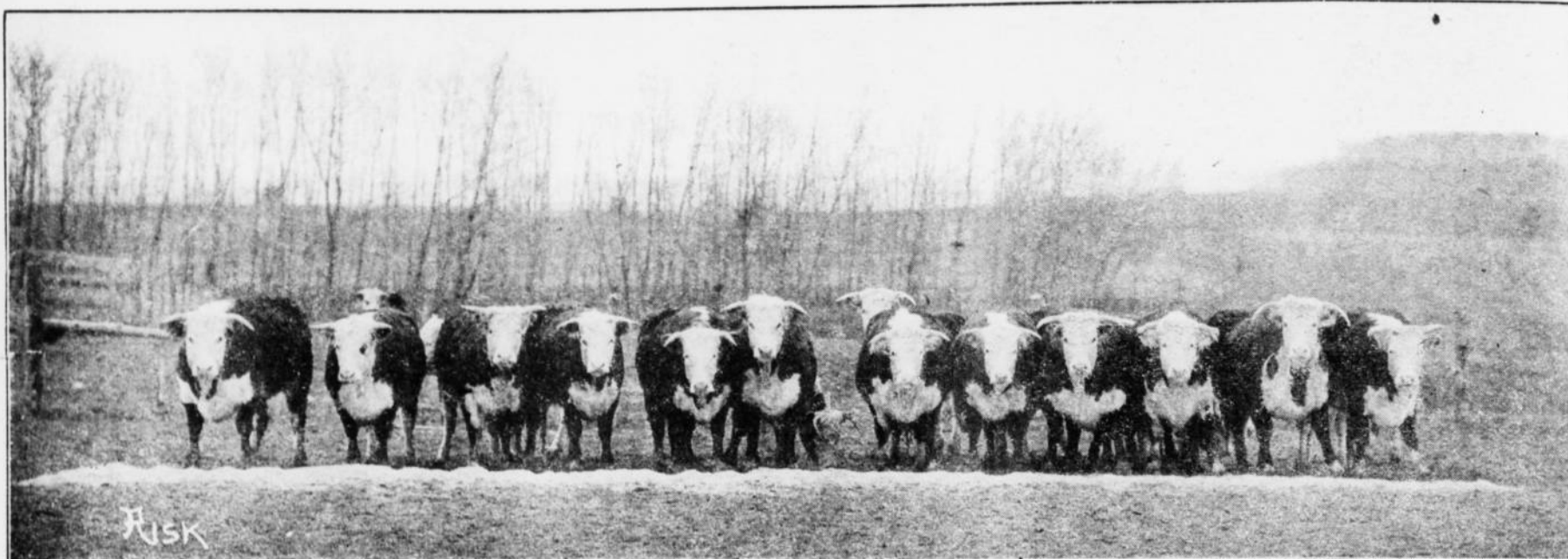
Elsewhere in western North Dakota and eastern Montana, settlement began about the same time, or shortly after that herein chronicled, but co-operative dairying was not employed as a prop against adverse seasons. When times were good the grain farmers of the state prospered, but in 1916 the rust came, and in 1917, 1918 and 1919 very little rain fell, and many of them are now as severely pressed for the means of livelihood as our one-crop farmers of the Canadian dry belt. The patrons of mixed husbandry are, on the other hand, lenders, and the wheat men are paying them for the use of capital created by the once disparaged cow.

In Western Canada we have formed the habit of regarding dairying as a business particularly adapted to our wooded northern areas. Custom dictates that on the dry, open plains the iron horse and the tin cow go together. But the Swift Current conference brought home as nothing before the realization that this combination has failed miserably. Soil drifting has now assumed the proportions of a real menace, and half our other dry land problems are traceable to a lifeless soil, burnt by grain cropping to the point where it

Continued on page 14



A few Scrub Cattle first Demonstrated the Possibilities in Dairy Farming on the Semi-arid Farms of Western North Dakota. At New Salem the Scrubs were replaced (with profit) by Pure-breds.



Mess Parade in Full Uniform

Parties and Leaders at Ottawa

IF the earlier part of the 1920 session was singularly dull and depressing its closing weeks cannot be charged with any dearth of interesting incidents. It is bad enough for a ship to lose its captain when sailing amid the calmest seas but our governmental bark has suffered this misfortune when it is already grinding on the rocks and on the verge of piling up upon a bleak and angry shore. Sir Robert now merely confirms a decision arrived at last December on the advice of his physicians but suspended at the urgent entreaties of his followers who could not then agree upon a successor. The passing (from the political stage) of an old performer who has always done his best according to his lights, must always leave a big gap and cause regrets even among partisan opponents, and Sir Robert leaves office in good standing with the mass of his countrymen. No meteoric genius was his, no perennial charm of manner, no brilliant gifts of oratory. His domestic statesmanship was oft times feeble and few great progressive measures of a constructive type marked his career, but history may pass the verdict that his peculiar talents, of which industry and patience were the chief, were peculiarly suited to the government of Canada during his period of office. He gave the country sound and cautious guidance through the difficult years of the war and displayed great capacity in the conduct of her foreign affairs which had become of increasing importance. He protected her from the designs of the English Imperialists, advanced her political status and increased her international prestige. As soon as possible he should leave parliament as well as the cabinet, as an ex-premier in the House is an intolerable nuisance to his successor. Gladstone proved this in the years 1874-1880.

Choosing Sir Robert's Successor

Sir Robert was the cement which held the coalition fabric together and the immediate problem was the discovery of a substitute. The caucus could not come to any definite decision, so a curious method of election was resorted to. All the faithful both in the House of Commons and the Senate were bidden to write little confidential letters to Sir Robert and tell him who was their white-haired boy. Sir Robert has the constitutional right to name his successor to the governor-general provided his advice is sought and he declared that he would be guided in his recommendation by the contents of these letters but not necessarily by the majority opinion contained in them. It is a most undemocratic method of election and is a device for evading responsibility. If the new leader is a failure Sir Robert will be able to say that the party is responsible and the party will saddle Sir Robert with the

Closing Days of 1920 Session bring many Developments--New Forces and Old Forms--By

John A. Stevenson

odium. But it could not be expected that a premier of Canada would be chosen without the advice and assistance of divers potentates belonging to our great invisible government of financial mandarins. Sir William Mackenzie came post haste to Ottawa—as soon would a young father miss the christening of his first born—and doubtless illustrious personages like Lord Atholstan and Sir Edmund Walker communicated their wishes either in person or by mail. These would be no lack of counsellors to aid Sir Robert in his task.

Speculation upon the future premier or rather the leader-to-be of the opposition, is futile in this article as the choice will be known ere it is in print. But if Mr. Meighen is not chosen his friends, who are many and devoted, will always charge that the method of election was specially planned by the crafty Mr. Calder to sidetrack the minister of the interior, for it is conceded that he obtained by far the majority of the votes of the members of the two Houses. But the danger of an election was a grim spectre at the feast. There were not a few who thought the idea of love in the wilderness with Mr. Meighen not half so attractive a prospect as the chance of drawing \$8,000 more out of the public purse under some chieftain who could keep the Liberal Coalitionists in line.

What's in a Name?

But if Sir Robert's political life has come to an end, a new party has been born from the loins of the enfeebled Coalition. There were those who said that it was like a mule incapable of progeny but its offspring is now visible to see in the shape of the "National Liberal and Conservative" party. It is a sonorous title but somewhat cumbersome. As in the case of other ingenious devices, credit for the name is given to Mr. Calder, the Thomas Alva Edison of our political world, who is reported to have explained its paramount advantage that it would enable its candidates to pose as Liberals in Liberal ridings and as Tories in constituencies of the opposite hue. Sir Sam Hughes unkindly declares that National is added to advertise the connection with the National Trust and to attract the followers of Mr. Bourassa. The elect of the old Tory party detest the name and say so with great vigor and emphasis. They see in it the brand of Cain and declare that their ancient gods and designations were good enough for them. Their alarm is needless for within a year the disciples and

adherents of the N.L. and C. will be answering cheerily, even Mr. Calder, to the time-honored name of Tory.

The caucus had to provide some food for its child and this they have done in the shape of a fresh platform, marshalled in a long series of paragraphs. Sir Robert has explained that it has been very much condensed from its original form and in that event the first draft must have been as voluminous as Webster's dictionary. It is copious and confidential but distressingly vague and gives the public as it was doubtless intended to not the slightest ray of enlightenment concerning the policy of the new party upon the major problems of the day. It is a perfect masterpiece in the art of evasion of issues and its terms might be subscribed by a wide range of Canadians from Mr. Ivens, M.L.A., to Sir Joseph Flavelle. Its tariff plank is simply a rehash of the prophetic part of the finance minister's budget speech and means that the old National Policy will be maintained in all its glory. There is a pious resolution to persevere with the present forms of direct taxation, much airy talk about Canadian citizenship and colorless pronouncements upon such matters as the railway problem and Imperial relations. It is in the nature of what ladies would call a "hold-all."

The Montreal Gazette asserts that the political situation has already been stabilized and while it would like to see the new party shorten its name to National, invented by Senator MacLennan last year, it forsores for it a prosperous future and gaily issues an invitation to such members of the official opposition as are dissatisfied with the leadership of Mackenzie King or desire to help in organizing a stronger resistance to radical movements, to enlist under its banners. But while it is easy to conceive the existence of dissatisfaction with the leadership of Mr. King, it can scarcely arise on the grounds of extravagant zeal for progressive causes on the part either of the Liberal leader or his party.

There was once a Roman Emperor of whom it was said that if he had never been chosen Emperor, everybody would always have thought him fit for the job. The epigram suits the case of Mackenzie King. He has fine social gifts and a certain preaching capacity but there, as far as the evidence of the past session goes, he begins and ends and these qualities are not enough for his serious responsibilities. He started the session in most heroic style, moved an amendment challenging the govern-

ment to an immediate election, and gave the public to understand that no quarter would be given or asked for.

Later on he made effective speeches on the question of the ministry at Washington and in the budget debate. Though the latter oration was tiresomely long, yet it contained more definite expression of radical views on the fiscal issue that have ever before issued from Mr. King's lips. He, himself, took great pride in his speech on the Grand Trunk Bill where he pleaded, somewhat tardily, for justice to the strikers of 1910 who had lost their pension rights, and distributed thousands of copies of it but it was full of stageplay and revealed some damaging evidence of his own tenderness for the feelings of railway magnates. But as the session progressed his store of political courage gradually evaporated. His protest against the immediate grant of the extra indemnities was as the cooing of a ruffled dove.

Weak Points in Opposition

When the government brought down their measure to guarantee the notes of the shipbuilding fraternity—an example of special privilege of the most indefensible kind, and thoroughly bad business to boot—Messrs. Crerar, McMaster, Cahill and others made vigorous protest against the outrageous scheme. But Jacques Bureau, to whom Three Rivers and its shipyards are dearer than the whole Dominion, had marshalled a large Quebec contingent to support the raid and thereby split the Liberal party in twain on the subject. Mr. King must have known the inherent unsoundness and political rascality of the transaction but he is terrified least the French-Canadian majority in his party may throw him overboard and wants to placate them at any cost. So never a word said he on this very important question and tactics of this brand simply will not do. The day of leading from the rear has gone by. Now that he has yielded on so vital an issue to the wishes of Mr. Bureau, for his silence must be construed as acquiescence, he will never again be his own master and the member for Three Rivers generally accepted as the "boss" of the opposition, for he also dominates Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Bureau is one of the most likeable personalities in the House but it would be a wanton exaggeration to claim him as an advance progressive on economic matters or a bitter enemy of the corporations. Again when Mr. King raised the question of the devastating blast of charges which Mr. Murdock, the surviving member of the Board of Commerce, has launched against the government, he dwelt with great seriousness upon their gravity and importance. He read out a resolution calling for a parliamentary enquiry into them and then in the gentlest of tones explained

Continued on page 10

The Trail Down

By Archie P. McKishnie

(Author of "Love of the Wild," "Willow, the Wisp," "A Son of Courage," Etc.)

SILENT, moon-sheeted the forest swept an undulating shadow from the big lake into a starred infinity of space. It was the hour known by the woodsmen as the Ghosthush, the hour that links stained twilight to purple blackness—the hour when the voices of day-loving denizens are still, and those of the food seekers have not yet been lifted.

To the man who stood on the shore of the lake it was the hour of prayer—prayer and—memories.

As he crossed himself and raised his arms to the frowning stars, his face lit by great dark eyes of a zealot showed white beneath the raven curls of his bare head, as he prayed softly in French. "Mon Dieu, give me strength to do the work to which my poor life has been dedicated. Help me to guard the peace of this world I love from the ravisher."

Always, in this hushed twilight he prayed this prayer. Always, at this hour his heart ran back along the trails of a sweet used-to-be. There had been the simple joys, and by-paths which knew not the snare of human guile and cunning. And there had been love—as always there is love where life pulsates—pure as the crystal springs that laved its throne; measureless as the spaces of mystery from whose womb it had sprung.

And then had come the despoiler from a world apart; and love had flown away on rainbow wings—to where there was no telling.

To the dreamer had been left only a broken instrument which had voiced a joy, and this he held in his heart, and sometimes, when memories assailed him, as now, he would bring it forth and stir its strings until the sob of the broken note brought anguish.

Seeking forgetfulness, he had left the forest and had entered the brotherhood of the priests. The years which followed brought little respite. Always the twilights called to him from olden nooks and by-paths.

And then, one night, as he knelt before the Holy Virgin, the great message had been borne to him. "Go ye back to your world which calls. Protect it from the despoiler, less the cross which has been given you to carry be also the burden of others."

He had obeyed the call willingly. As a tired child seeks the mother who has chided for his good, he had crept back to his beloved wilderness. Henceforth his life would be devoted to his people. If the contaminating evil of that outside world was to them a menace—

his work would be to fight that menace.

And he had fought valiantly. Like a hound who guards the gate of his mistress, he, known as Darbo, guarded the gates of his solitude so that the crime-stained derelict of the city, seeking sanctuary in the great forest, learned to his cost the marvelous power which belonged to that slender, watchful sentinel of the trails. His work had become known to the police, to the cleverest detectives of those peopled marts so despised and hated by him. Yet when he was offered the metal badge of greater power—he accepted it as one who fights alone accepts a more effective weapon of defence.

But to all words of commendation he turned a deaf ear. "Messieurs, it is my work," he would say, simply. "It is that I should do it well."

His prayer finished, he stood with arms folded gazing across the moon-flooded lake, a pathetic figure in an infinity of loneliness.

Suddenly he started, and by a lightning movement lifting the rifle standing against a tree into the hollow of his arm and melted into the shadows. The wispy report of a shot had shattered the twilight silence. Following it came the hoarse cry of men, and from the denser timber a fleeing figure leaped across the open glade.

The fugitive was bare-headed. His flannel shirt was torn, his bare breast scratched and blood-stained. He breathed like one all but spent. At the edge of the glade he turned at bay, and with a muttered something raised the rifle which he carried; then he threw the rifle from him and stood leaning against a tree, head lowered and breath coming pantingly from his lips.

A moment later his pursuers burst into the glade; a dozen or more stern-faced men who gathered about him grimly. The leader a big, bewhiskered man, known among his fellows as Big Mack, grasped the hunted one's arm and drew him into the centre of the glade. "Now Lapier!" he said shortly.

The prisoner pulled himself erect with a shiver. He was slender and dark, with waving black hair which fell about his temples.

"By de cross of Jesu," he cried, "I know no-ting of how Stanhope get kill; no-ting."

The expression of those watching and listening did not change. All eyes were turned upon their spokesman. His grip tightened upon the prisoner's shoulders.

"Lapier," he said, "we'd like to believe that, but we can't. Stanhope's wife was found gagged and bound in a chair, in their cabin. She says you came upon her and Stanhope from behind, while they were at supper, and shot Stanhope. Then you beat her senseless and tied her while you made away with the murdered man's body. She's got the bruises to show for it. We all know that there was bad blood between you and Stanhope, Lapier. I don't mind telling you that we all hoped you'd get the best of him, seein's you're a woodsman and him a sort of no-good stranger. But, by God! we draw the line at murder. Eh, boys?"

"Aye!" came in a hoarse unison from the others.

Lapier shuddered. "Mon Dieu," he cried, "I do not understand. It is so dat I have quarrel wit heem, yes; bad quarrel. He steal de pelt from my trap, many tam, and always he laugh at me when I ask dat he keep to his own line. But kill heem, no! You men who know me from when I was leetle boy, know dat is not so."

The men in the circle shifted uneasily. Their eyes dropped. Not one among them but wished that the trapper spoke the truth; but there was the pool of blood on the floor of the cabin, the bullet mark in the log; there was the woman whose face had been beaten and bruised, tied and swooning in a chair. And beside her had been found half a dozen of Lapier's traps.

One of the men came forward now and held those traps before Lapier's eyes. "Them yours?" he asked.

"Mine, yes," replied the trapper, "but stole from me by Stanhope."

Big Mack spoke. "If you ain't guilty, why did you make your get-away before we surprised you?"

Lapier was silent. Mack's eyes sought those of his fellows. They nodded.

"Seems you can't answer that question, Lapier, so we'll just have to think that you hoped to get clean away before we heard about this thing. You intended to take the woman with you, I understand."

"You mean, she say—?" the prisoner's voice died in a gasp.

"Yes, she says that you told her you were going to carry her off with you as soon as you sank her husband's body in the lake and could provision a canoe. She says you tried to coax her away with you before."

"And you, you so belief dat?" Lapier's eyes sought and held his questioner's.

"What else can we believe, Lapier?" "Mon Dieu, an' you believe dat, you, who know me from leetle boy, whose girl, Lucille, I love and was to marry. You tink—"

The wretched man's voice broke.

The big lumberman's hands clenched. "Mention her name again and by G—I'll kill you where you stand," he panted. "You'll pay, Lapier," he said recovering control of himself by a mighty effort, "pay for taking the life of one you hated. This much you'll do. But me—whose only child you've deceived how will you pay me?"

The drooping form of the condemned man straightened. His burning eyes sought the faces of his fellows, faces hardened now as wood under biting frost. To the forest-born the love and trust of woman is a sacred thing; no man who violates it can belong.

Macpherson glanced about the circle.

"Men," he said, his voice almost a sigh, "what shall we do with this murderer we have trailed down?"

"Kill him." The response was a whisper in unison.

"When?"

"Now."

"Why now, before he had received the last rite of a Priest of God?"

"Because the soul he sped was given no time for confession."

"Then so be it. Lapier, you have heard the verdict of your fellows. You stand at the end of your trail. In

giving you the ancient and respected law of our forefathers we have been kind. You will be saved long waiting behind prison bars. Men of the open choose quick oblivion to living death in a cage. Now"—the spokesman's voice faltered, then continued in a dead whisper—"is there anything you would say before your soul goes before its Maker?"

"Not'ing." The answer was clear. A voice spoke softly from the shadows. "It is I, monseigneurs, who would say a word or two if so I am permitted." Darbo stepped into the moon-flooded glade. "It is that there is a law which holds precedence over that ancient and honorable law you are now about to enact, and that law, monseigneurs, I have the honor to represent."

He lifted the flap of his shirt-pocket disclosing a metal badge.

A long sigh in which there was something of relief ran about the circle. Macpherson spoke.

"Your name?"

"It is Darbo, monsieur, I am one of your people whose work it is to fight with you against the despoiler and the lawless."

"Darbo!" came the echo, "Darbo, the Welder."

Darbo smiled. "The same, monseigneurs; and now with your permission I shall take charge of this man."

He laid his hand lightly on the arm of Lapier.

Macpherson stood frowning. "You are known to us, Darbo," he said at length, "and we know you to be one of us ourselves. It is not our desire to stand against your law; but you must swear to us that this man will die for the crime he has this night committed."

"If he is guilty, monsieur, he will pay; this much I may promise."

"But good God! man," burst out the woodsman, "there is no 'if' about it. Would an innocent man flee, as he has done?"

"If it was that he was warned, perhaps he might," returned Darbo. "Would it not be his only chance of life, if you who are his forest brothers thought him guilty?"

"But he denies that anybody warned him."

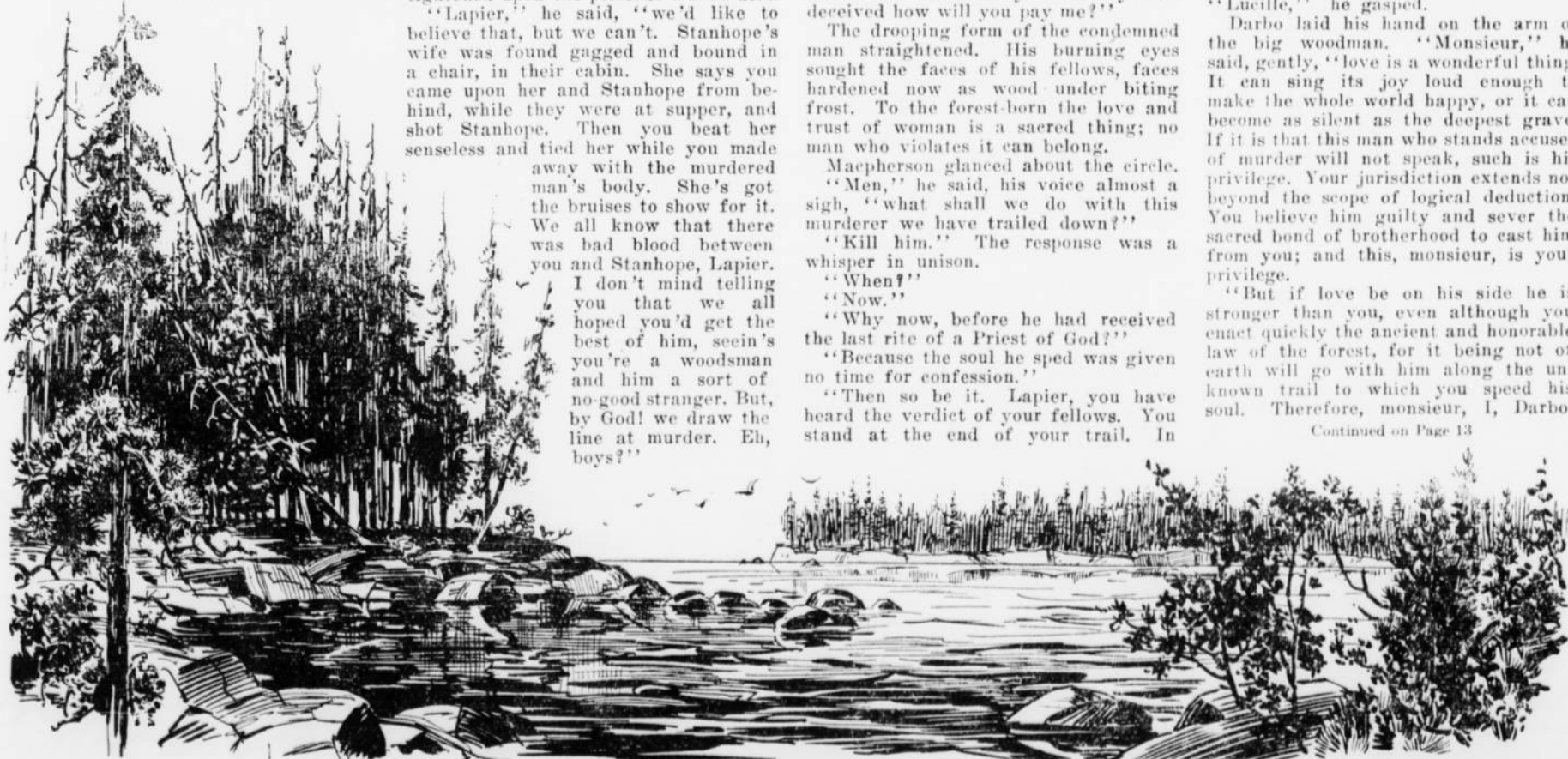
"Your pardon, monsieur, it is that he denies nothing. He is simply silent. It may be that he does not wish to compromise another—a sweetheart, perhaps, whose faith in him is strong enough to make great sacrifice."

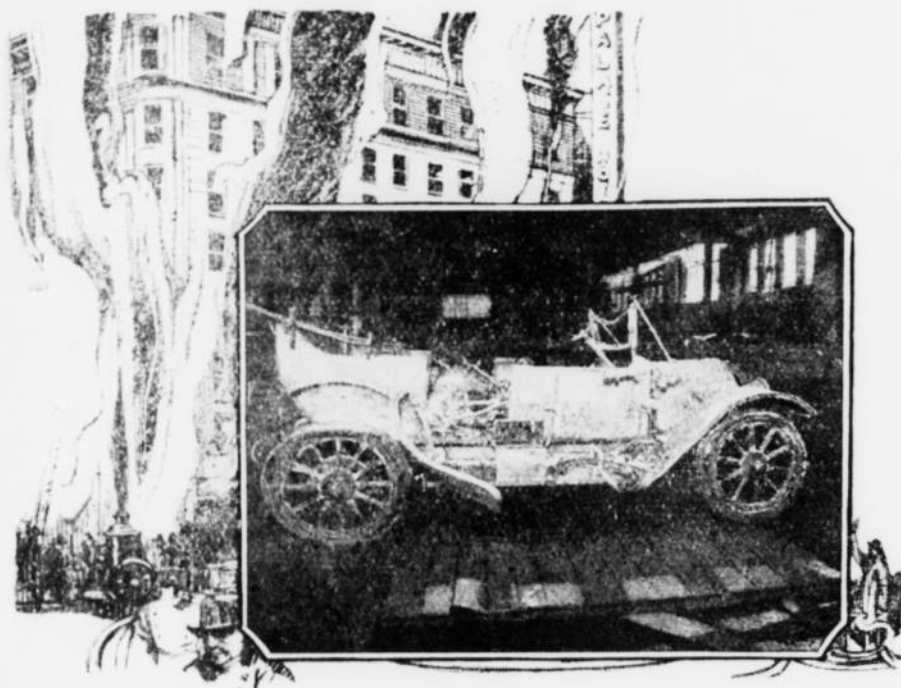
Macpherson staggered back as though he had been struck in the face. "Lucille," he gasped.

Darbo laid his hand on the arm of the big woodsman. "Monsieur," he said, gently, "love is a wonderful thing. It can sing its joy loud enough to make the whole world happy, or it can become as silent as the deepest grave. If it is that this man who stands accused of murder will not speak, such is his privilege. Your jurisdiction extends not beyond the scope of logical deduction. You believe him guilty and sever the sacred bond of brotherhood to cast him from you; and this, monsieur, is your privilege."

"But if love be on his side he is stronger than you, even although you enact quickly the ancient and honorable law of the forest, for it being not of earth will go with him along the unknown trail to which you speed his soul. Therefore, monsieur, I, Darbo,

Continued on Page 13





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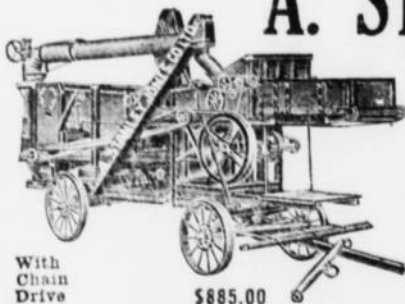
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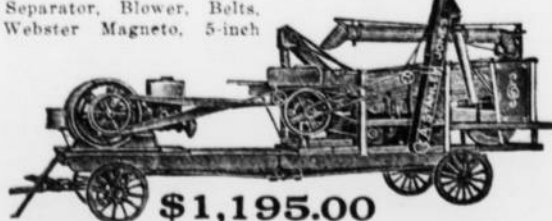
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Parties and Leaders at Ottawa

Continued from Page 8

to an amazed House that he would have liked exceedingly well to have moved this little amendment but, alas, his dear friend Mr. Ballantyne had told him that parliament was due to prorogue the next day and (apparently) the last thing he wanted to do was to inconvenience the government. Now prorogation is a movable ceremony dependent on the state of public business and if the Murdock charges were as grave as Mr. King said they were, he should kept the House in session, if need be, till September. There were then many estimates to pass which could have been held up. One serious trouble with Mackenzie King is that he forgets he is the salaried servant of the people of Canada and that his chief interest in life should be their service and not the advancement of his own career or the appeasement of Quebec reactionaries within the ranks of his own faction. And the Liberal party led by him is now sunk to the level of a localised faction. It has ceased to be a nationwide party and its hopes for a recovery of that status are dim. It lives on the memory of dead and departed heroes, it allows its elder statesmen too much influence in its councils and it shirks resolute action upon the real problems of the day which are economic.

Progressives in Ranks

But this indictment does not mean that its ranks are devoid of able and progressive figures. Mr. McMaster, this session, fully justified his early promise and made a great advance in parliamentary reputation. The democratic faith is strong in him, he is an unrepentant free trader, he is an excellent speaker and what is most important has the courage of his convictions. Mr. Cahill is hardworking and sincerely radical in his views. Mr. Duff and M. Kennedy are rich men with strong democratic sympathies who are both very efficient members. Mr. Kennedy keeps himself too much in the background. The French-Canadian contingent have been disappointing this session. Ernest Lapointe made very few first rate speeches and his zeal for the indemnity increase was scarcely becoming. Mr. Bureau often uses his power for unworthy purposes and Dr. Beland is terrified of the farmers' movement and is tainted with protectionists' ideals. Mr. Cannon is an oratorical gladiator and Mr. Archambault is a wit, but, save Mr. Trahan, of Nicolet, none of the younger Quebec members have added to their reputations. Mr. Vien, who was such a valiant champion of the Ontario farmers in 1918, has now emerged as the docile satellite of certain special interests. Roch Lanctot, who is a veteran in the House, shows great independence and braved the scowls of his compatriots to oppose the increased indemnity. He, Mr. Broulx, and some others are thoroughly sound on the fiscal issue and it would be a piece of great good fortune for Canada if Sir Lomer Gouin would actually come to Ottawa, join the National Liberal and Conservative party and initiate a process of separating the sheep from the goats in Quebec's delegation at Ottawa.

Power Concentrated in Cabinet

On the government side no striking talent was developed. The original lode looked rich but it soon petered out. The truth is that even if talent existed, it would never be allowed to unfold its treasures. Ever since 1914 the cabinet has been steadily concentrating all powers in itself and the influence of the private member has been reduced to a nullity. He can expatiate in an independent strain upon unimportant questions but otherwise his duty is to do as he is told by the whips and ask no unpleasant questions. Ministers have got through their routine work without any grave discredit. Mr. Meighen still maintains his reputation as a first-class political advocate and Mr. Rowell is still our foremost expert in the manufacture of emotion for political purposes. Sir Henry Drayton did not make a striking success of his first budget, but he is courteous and considerate and generally popular. Dr.

Reid continues to provide perennial amazement that he was ever admitted to the sacred circle of a cabinet and Sir George Foster, still living in a world that has long ago perished, grows mellow every month. Mr. Calder still believes in silence as a golden rule on political questions. Of their vassals, Hume Cronyn in point of ability and character stands in a class by himself. He is universally respected and his personal influence is marked; he speaks, however, all too seldom in the House but his work on committees has been invaluable. His qualities should have entitled him long ago to Cabinet rank but he is just the sort of person that Messrs. Reid and Calder would want to have as far removed as possible from close insight into their performances.

One great deficiency of the government is that it lacks any second line of defence; save M. Cronyn, who would probably decline the honor to fill vacancies, it has no men available who enjoy widespread popular confidence and could be sure of re-election. Aspirants like Harry Stevens, of Vancouver and Mr. Wigmore are of very second rate mentality and some of the other possibilities are ever less alluring. Mediocrity and subservience are the chief characteristics of the government cohorts and political talents and courage are as scarce as water in the great desert of Arizona.

Westerners Part With Government

The western Unionists were placed in a difficult position by the failure of the government to live up to its pledges of tariff revision. Three of them Messrs. Buchanan, Campbell and Wright, remembered their declared principles and their duty to their constituents and parted from the government. By their course they incurred great odium with their servile colleagues and nominating conventions, if they present themselves, should give them full credit for their independence and sincerity. They should also realize that an ex-member whose political courage has been proven and who has experience of the strange mysteries of Ottawa, even though he may not be an actual farmer, may be a more useful and effective representative of a rural constituency than some newcomer who has everything to learn.

The worst disappointment among the western Unionists was F. L. Davis who deliberately sinned against the light in supporting a budget even more reactionary in its texture than the measure which he opposed last year. Mr. Davis is one of "they are a'oot o' step but our Jock" school but there is no reason why he should decline to give expression in parliament to the views of a constituency which has less to gain by protection than any other in Canada. He is a serious student of public affairs and at one time seemed likely to play a useful part in progressive politics but he lacks decision and has an undue reverence for great personages. Mr. Henders is one of the pathetic figures of the House. His day of glory was a fleeting thing; once he had served his purpose, his leaders cast him aside and forgot him with the same careless abandon as a society dame discards a faded ball dress. But he continues to give the cabinet a passionate devotion worthy of some nobler object. They have no more faithful follower and he promised in his budget speech to give his constituents a full explanation of the deeds and virtues of his masters. "I shall appeal to my people in the West," he said, and tell them about everything and particularly how the tariff could not be revised last year. So the electors of Macdonald may expect to be summoned to foregather at an early date on their member's farm at Culross and hear him tell his tale.

The Crossbenchers' Strength

The smallness of the numbers of the farmers' party prevented them playing any major part in the deliberations of the House. For the same reason an abnormally heavy burden was thrown upon Mr. Crerar and Dr. Clark. During the session the party managed to acquire a discipline and cohesion which

was hitherto lacking; they worked well together and easily held first place for assiduity of attendance. Great attention was paid to their speeches by both the other parties and it was noticeable that the government regarded them as a more dangerous factor than the opposition. The ferocity of the attacks of the Coalition's oratorical bravos was the measure of the fear with which they are regarded. Practically every member made a good speech on the budget. Mr. Crerar was absent for a considerable period through illness but he had only to rise to his feet to see a large audience collect on the floor and his exposure of the fallacies of Mr. Meighen's defence of protectionism in the budget debate was masterly. The party is fortunate in possessing in Dr. Clark the ablest debater in the House and if he were less erratic, his value would be doubled. J. F. Reid is a most assiduous representative for his constituency and is one of the most popular figure in the House but it is invidious to single out for special praise any one member of a group which is able, aggressive and consistently faithful to democratic ideals.

The measures of the session call for comparatively little comment. Only one, the Franchise Bill, was of first rate importance and it must be admitted to the credit of the government who were in a position to dictate their own terms in the matter that it is marked by a fairness which must be a source of contemptuous merriment to veteran partisans. It contains blemishes but on the whole it ensures a reasonable prospect of clean elections. A great deal of the legislation consisted of amendments to existing acts which had been found in practice to be unworkable or to require emendation in view of new conditions. The methods of conducting the parliamentary business of the country call for serious criticism and make a large volume of slipshod legislation inevitable. This year the source of the evil was especially manifest. Parliament was allowed to dawdle lesisurely through the first two months of the session, members were permitted and even encouraged to waste hour after hour in dissertations upon pet fads and trivial matters and then when the closing weeks of the session arrived the order paper was found to be overloaded with a plethora of business. Members pining for their homes and families were not disposed to give it careful attention and a proper supervision of the estimates could not be hoped for. Resistance to thoroughly vicious legislation like the shipbuilding proposals was largely disarmed and public works designed for political purposes were sanctioned without a murmur. The government have hired an American firm to reorganize some departments of the civil service. If it is successful they might direct its energies as speedily as possible to a reorganization of the business methods of parliament.

Reorganization Possible

The passing of another Dominion day therefore finds Canada in a state of political chaos and her people in grave uncertainty concerning their future government. If the new Premier is compelled, as he probably will be, to undertake a wholesale reorganization of the Cabinet he will find the electorate in a singularly truculent mood towards ministers who seek re-election. Inevitably we will be told that with a new premier, a new era has dawned and a new spirit has been infused into the government but the doubters will be many. The government may meet the same reception as a Scotch minister who had been indicted for some grave offence and was on the verge of being deprived of his church. While his fate was pending he gave out as his text one morning the words "Brethren, have faith," and when he had disclosed it, a rude voice from the midst of the kirk said "Ay, we'll have faith but not in you."

The paramount need of the people of Canada is an early opportunity of choosing a new parliament and it is hard to see how it can be long denied. What the results of an election would be is difficult to forecast but if anything is humanly certain it is that the

partisans of the "National Liberal and Conservative party" will be a "sadened and diminished band. There is abroad a new definition of an optimist, to wit, a western Coalitionist M.P. who

expects to be re-elected.

Under such circumstances it behoves the progressive forces of the country to keep their lamps well trimmed against the time for action and not be taken

unawares. It is also the imperative duty of their leaders to take frequent counsel together and think out a sagacious plan to meet each of a large variety of possible contingencies.

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Victoria U.F.A. Political Convention

Good Attendance and Increased Interest Marks Convention—Candidate Chosen for Victoria

THE annual Political Convention of the Victoria U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Political Association, was held in Camrose, on July 7 and 8. There was a large attendance with 175 accredited delegates representing 61 out of the 120 locals in the riding. The expenses of the delegates were pooled, and on report of the committee the rate of pool was set at \$4.00. President L. W. Hutchinson was elected chairman, and in his opening address outlined the principal points in the growth of the political movement. H. Greenfield, from the Central executive, brought an inspiring message to the convention. "It is no good talking about cleaning up Canadian politics unless you are willing to put your hand to the plow and do the work yourselves." Also he claimed that in looking for a man to carry the standard the position should find the man not the man seek the position.

Professor Ottewell, of the Alberta University, in his address said that the dangerous tendency of the present day political development was the tendency to form alliances without examining with sufficient care the basis on which these alliances are contracted. History had shown he, said, that coalitions of group possessing widely differing viewpoints when prolonged beyond periods of natural emergency had been conspicuous failures.

Report of Board

The board of directors reported four meetings held during the year and representation on the Central executive and in the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Great difficulty had been experienced in carrying on the business of the board on account of the small funds on hand to work with. A motion was passed that the membership fee in the association be \$1.00 per member, due and payable the first of January each year. P. B. Anderson, Bardo, offered to put down \$10 if 100 men present would give \$5.00. A number of delegates immediately accepted the offer and in a short time a considerable amount was raised.

There was a large number of important resolutions dealt with, but space

does not permit giving these in full. A resolution in favor of provincial political action and declaring willingness to assist financially and otherwise provincial ridings who wished to put candidates in the field was tabled.

A resolution dealing with the marketing of grain reading: "Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention goes on record as favoring the appointment of a national board composed of a majority of farmers who shall be commissioned to dispose of our wheat and other cereal products on a co-operative plan at the highest figure on the world market; and the price obtained shall be the basis on which supply may be given to the Canadian miller," was carried.

Nomination of Candidate

The constitution committee was instructed to draw up amendments to the constitution to regulate the nomination and election of a candidate at the convention. The clause dealing with the qualifications of the candidate read as follows: "Any bona fide farmer residing in the Victoria constituency, who is a member of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., who will subscribe to the New National Policy as laid down by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and is a qualified voter, shall be eligible for nomination, but such nomination shall only be in full force and effect until the next convention."

A resolution was passed that the successful candidate should receive 60 per cent. of the votes cast, but an amendment carried that in the event of no candidate receiving 51 per cent. of the total vote cast on the first ballot that the lowest candidate be eliminated until some candidate receive 51 per cent. of the total vote cast.

The convention was open for ten minutes for nominations which were made from the floor of the house. The following nominations were then offered:

Silas Argue Richardson, Vegreville; James F. Ross, Duhamel; Peter B. Anderson, Bardo; Vernon W. Smith, Camrose; John A. Macdonald, Longhead; Harley E. Hamil, Camrose; Gus E. Roose, Camrose; Wm. Thos. Lucas, Longhead; Parker Rhyason, Bawlf; John Slattery, Camrose; Lyman W.



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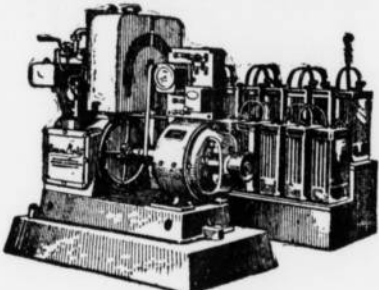
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Hutchinson, Camrose; Frederick Wm. Smith, Sedgewick.

J. A. Macdonald, Loughheed; Gus E. Roose, Camrose, and Parker Rhyason, Bawlf, withdrew. Four ballots were taken with the last, giving Lucas 89 and Richardson 73. Mr. Lucas was declared the nominee of the convention. On the motion of Mr. Richardson the nomination of Mr. Lucas was made unanimous amid prolonged applause and cheering.

Co-operate With G.W.V.A.

W. A. Irvine, president of the G.W.V.A. Provincial Command, addressed the convention Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning a resolution was passed that a letter be sent to the G.W.V.A. expressing appreciation of their president's address, and giving assurance that the executive of the U.F.A. would be instructed by the convention to make every effort to bring together the farmers and the soldiers' organizations, believing that their interests are common.

The election of officers took place and resulted in the following being elected: President, Mr. Hutchinson; first vice-president, Mrs. Ross.

It was decided by a two-thirds vote to increase the number of directors to seven, the following being nominated by delegates from their respective districts: E. Walker, Fort Saskatchewan; T. H. Tierney, Vegreville; P. B. Anderson, Bardo; Andrew Holmberg, Viking; Joseph Nevue, New Norway; Mike Chornohus and S. A. Richardson, Vegreville.

The Trail Down

Continued from Page 9

take my stand beside this man, my brother, born of a common mother; this my friend, is my privilege."

He stepped across to the condemned man and threw his arm about the drooping shoulders. His narrowed eyes swept the faces of those silent woodsmen, resting last upon that of the big leader who now stood with bowed head before him. As though divining his look the circle drew back into the shadows. Macpherson stumbled after, like one who has trekked a long trail uselessly.

Twenty long minutes passed. And then Darbo's voice called softly to those who waited.

They came forward and stood about him and Lapier.

"Monsieurs, it is that this man has unburdened his heart to me. It may be that his innocence can be proven; but, it can be done in but one way. You will note that the prisoner and myself have changed clothing. It is that I am now Lapier. We are of a size, and the darkness will assist to deceive. What I have to do I must do alone. Therefore, I place this, my prisoner, in your charge, monsieurs. In one hour's time you will conduct him to Stanhope's cabin. You will come silently and conceal yourselves among the trees close besides the window so that you may see and hear."

He bowed, his teeth flashing in a smile. Then he stepped from the moonlight into the blackness of the forest.

A whippoorwill was whistling its soft love-note as Darbo crept through the thick grove and peered into the dimly lit cabin belonging to Stanhope. Beside a table stood a woman of swarthy, expressionless face upon which purple bruises showed. She was busy, quickly and furtively packing bread and meat into a basket. As he watched, she lifted the basket, picked up another from the floor, opened the door and passed outside.

One moment she stood, head bent, listening. Then swift as a shadow she turned down the trail.

Darbo followed. The woman went direct to a little lagoon hidden on the shore of the lake. The light of the moon sifting through the trees showed a canoe packed as for a voyage. She placed one of the baskets in the canoe, and went back to the trail.

For 15 minutes she walked swiftly, then suddenly turned into a dense thicket of spruce. Close behind her crept Darbo.

In the very heart of the thicket, beside a smokeless fire, sat a man, a rifle across his knees. The glow from

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the coals lit his bearded face on which set a look of devilish triumph.

The woman spoke guardedly. "They'll be comin' back soon. Best get away now, Joe."

"Yep, I'll be off" returned the man in surly tones. "I guess maybe they've got Lapiere by now. I'll go to Injun Island and wait till he's been put away, then I'll come back with my story of havin' been left for dead and rescued by Injuns. You best slip back to the house and play the part of new made widder ag'in their comin'."

The woman turned back into the thicket.

The man stood up and stretched his arms. He lit his pipe and resumed his seat, smoking and smiling evilly. Ten minutes passed and then something swift and sudden came upon him from the shadows. He reached for his rifle but it was kicked beyond his grasp. He fought them, as a trapped wolf fights for its life. But all in vain. He was beaten to earth a shower of well-directed blows. Consciousness passed from him.

As Darbo made his way back to the cabin he sang softly the snatch of a French song. His knuckles were bleeding. He wiped the blood from his face. The hardest part of his task lay before him. There was still Stanhope's wife with whom to deal.

As he passed through the grove he glimpsed the shadowy forms of Macpherson and his men drawn up in the sheltering thicket close under the open window of the cabin. The stage was set for the last act.

Two paces from the door and Darbo sprang, crashing it from its flimsy latch, into the room. Stanhope's wife sat beside the table, rocking to and fro, and weeping.

She sprang up, her face whitening. "Lapiere!" she gasped.

The man before her crouched, rifle half raised, panting like one who has run hard. His eyes gleamed red in the smoky light of the lantern. His blood-crusted lips sneered; and at the sound of the low spoken name—he laughed jerkily.

"Come," he spoke commandingly, "we mus' get gone at once."

"Gone!" she repeated dazedly, "where?"

He crept softly toward her. She recoiled, backing against the wall, arms extended groping the rough logs.

"You say I keel your man. Yes? You say I do eet to secure hees wife for myself. Yes? Well?"

She remained silent, terror freezing her tongue and paralyzing all action. In her staring eyes was the horror of one who glimpses a ghost.

"Lis'en," the voice of the man was lowered, "you lied, you and Stanhope. It is dat under the old law of the fores' dat he who is forced to flee from crime confiscates his trapping groun' to de trapper beside it. Dat is damfool Algonquin law. So, it was dat you and your man want my groun', yes?"

"Yes." The answer was but a murmur.

"Well, look you den. I come back, me. I come back and follow you, yes? You lead me to heem, your man. Jesu! but dat was very kin'. I wait. And den I keel heem; was it not what you say I do?"

A groan came from the woman against the wall. One groping hand had found a rifle which hung there. Quick as a flash it was lowered, and as the watching man fell flat on the floor there was a wispy report. A

bullet shattered the clay between the logs.

Another second and he had her wrists in his strong grasp. "Now, dere is de udder t'ing," he laughed. "We have good tam, eh? We run away and live togedder where no law is, yes? Dat also you tell them was my intention. We will do all you say, is it not so? Come, de canoe is already pack for voyage."

He pulled her, struggling, toward the door.

"Wait," she gasped. "Oh for the love of heaven—wait. I'll confess. He made me do it, my man. He beat me. I was scared he would kill me. He wanted your grounds. If you broke the law they were his. I had to do as he said. And now—you've killed him. Oh, oh!"

Darbo spoke over his shoulder. "Come in, men."

Another moment and the woodsmen, who had heard all, surged into the cabin. Lapiere came last. Clinging to his arm was a girl, white faced and starry eyed, sweet as a breeze born in a pocket of the forest.

Darbo turned to her with a smile that brushed the wildness and sternness from his face.

"Madomeselle Lucille, is it not?" he asked, bowing low.

She caught her breath. "Yes," she answered.

He turned to Macpherson, whose drawn face was working queerly.

"You see, monsieur, it is there, that love which passes all understanding; that faith stronger than our wooded mountains. It is of the forest, and the forest is of the great Dieu. It is for you, and all of us a beautiful lesson. We too are of the forest, thank heaven, where trees which have been wrenched asunder by stress of storm may knit all the closer again."

He swept the faces of the other men and on to the wife of Stanhope. "Madam," he said gently, "it is that I lied to you about your husband. He is not dead, but he and you must pay for that you have done. Your punishment will be banishment from this forest to which you can never more belong. You will find him gagged and bound in the canoe which is hidden in the lagoon. Your trapping ground, according to the ancient Algonquin law now becomes another's. It diverts to the trapper whose ground adjoins it. That trapper is Lapiere. Now go."

Without a word, without a glance to either right or left the woman went. Those in the cabin watched her in silence. In Darbo's eyes was a great pity—the pity of a father for a child who had erred.

A Neighbor's Example

Continued from Page 7

cannot hold what moisture the heavens do give. Winter rye and cultural methods are merely expedients. Profitable dry farming can only be practiced as long as there is humus in the soil, and this can only be regained by the growth of forage crops. Forage crops mean livestock, and livestock raising means a small but regular income. It is an inevitable chain. There are large tracts of land in the relief areas faced with one of two decisions, reorganization along the line of the New Salem community in 1893, or abandonment, and enquiry into the increase of cream shipments along the C.P.R. main line west of Swift Current indicates that abandonment will not be the choice.

Us Farmers in the Country

By L. V. Flowers

Us farmers in the country orto feel a little proud Of compliments that's handled by the politician crowd; We orto feel all stuck-up-like, as sassy as can be, About the way they tell us that we saved De-moc-ra-cy! And, now, that we have saved it, my! it seems a shameful sin, We've got to simply roll our sleeves, and save it all agin! And this is why I rise to state we're lined up fer the fight; This time we're goin' to save it, an' we're goin' to save it right! Between these fellers down an' out, these Bolsheviki folk, And them that tips the other end, who's facin' any joke? They all want what we've got, it seems, regardless of the pile; The man high up, the man low down, adopts the same old style! But what us farmers want, I'm sure, is plain enough to see; It's something like a fair divide on which we'd all agree; Just frame it up, fer all alike, an honest, true Square Deal, And hang it out where all kin read, then hang the men that steal.

The Swift Current Conference

ABETTER Farming Conference, promoted by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, was held at Swift Current, July 6, 7 and 8. In its conception it was an effort to bring together the best technical and practical men who had given serious thought to the grave situation brought about by the last four years' partial crop failures in the dry areas of Southwestern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. Saskatchewan's new minister of agriculture, the Hon. C. M. Hamilton, has earned the honor of being the first public man to tackle resolutely the problem of diminishing returns, and his personal guidance from the chair enabled the conference to get over a large amount of business. Credit is also due to F. H. Auld for the organization of the convention and the eminently suitable choice of speakers.

The remarkable feature about the conference was the enthusiasm displayed, the continued large attendance and the renewal of confidence in the country which has dealt so hardly with the inhabitants of late years. While it is often said that college men preach a system of farming which has not due regard for costs, it is also true that some of the practical men who obtain the best field results cannot interpret their work with the scientific certainty which enables it to be of value to others. This Swift Current conference was a very happy combination of schoolmen and farmers, and the discussions threw light on many practices which will find their way into the daily work of Saskatchewan farmers with inestimable benefit to the province.

W. H. Fairfield made the first address, entitled, Cereals for the Southwest. Of all the grain crops grown, said Mr. Fairfield, wheat was the most drought-resistant. The Lethbridge experiments do not show any difference between Red Fife and Marquis, year in and year out. In seasons of abundant late rainfall Red Fife fills equally well, but in seasons when all the moisture comes early, Marquis seems to have the advantage. Durum, the so-called dry-farming wheat which is so widely grown in the States, has given very disappointing results. In the wet years, 1915-16, it gave higher yields than the ordinary spring wheat varieties, but in the dry years it yielded uniformly less. Mr. Fairfield gave some time to the consideration of winter rye, as a sod binder, as a labor saver and as a weed eradicator.

Forage Crops

A large portion of the time was devoted to forage crops, as it is becoming more and more evident that the hope of the dry belt lies in some system of farming which includes livestock raising. Prof. Kirk, of Saskatoon, prepared the way for discussion by outlining the peculiarities of the various grass crops which are suitable for dry farming conditions. He emphasized the point that the question of forage crops would have to be worked out by each individual farmer as greatly varying conditions are to be found, even in one township. W. W. Zeller, Pennant, told of his work in growing sweet clover. This crop has done so well with him that he is specializing in seed production. Mr. S. Unsworth, Piapot, dealt with several aspects of alfalfa culture, and displayed a sheaf from a field which had yielded good crops for eight successive years. Mr. Redvett, Swift Current, spoke highly of millet. He has found this an unfailing crop during the past few years of general crop failure. Prof. Bracken told the sweet clover enthusiasts of the new variety developed at Saskatoon, which had been named Arctic. There will not be a large enough bulk of seed to warrant distribution till 1921.

Corn growing possibilities received attention from Prof. Harrington, Saskatoon, who has made a special forage crop survey for the agricultural college. His observation went to show that more attention should be paid to the variety of corn grown, in order to get full benefit from a crop; whether put in a silo or fed from the stook, it was necessary to have a fair degree of maturity. The late ripening varieties when grown here had to be cut at a stage which made the resulting forage of indifferent value, to say nothing of light weight. Capt. J.

R. Lowe, Chaplin, reassured the conference that corn could be regularly matured in western Saskatchewan, and told of his work in evolving a suitable dry-land rotation. This very profitable discussion was closed by Geo. C. Stewart, Maple Creek. Maple Creek has a small body of corn and alfalfa growers, headed by G. R. Abbott, who are establishing a province-wide reputation. The last-named farmer has developed a variety of corn which has matured ears every year for 18 years. This ought to be conclusive argument for those who make light of corn possibilities in Western Canada.

Livestock on Dry Farms

One section of the conference was given over to the discussion of the place of livestock on dry land farms. B. H. Thompson, Boharm, told of his work with dairy cattle. He has been marketing the produce from 20,000-pound Holsteins, fed practically on home-grown stuff, while others have been trying to beat the wheat-growing game in a country unadapted for it. E. E. Baynton talked of sheep, but most farmers will find W. J. Yoe, McTaggart, who followed him, a safer guide. Mr. Yoe had been brought to the conference by the minister of agriculture, because of the work he had done in taking over a farm which had been declared ruined by weeds, and by a judicious combination of sheep and cultural methods, had restored it to a creditable state. Swine on the dry farm was the subject presented by Prof. Shaw, of Saskatoon. He advised farmers to keep away from the big hog farm idea, as that was the source of much loss. He advocated one brood sow for each farm to utilize waste products. In another talk, Prof. Shaw gave some good instructions for silo building.

Prof. Manley Champlin, South Dakota, brought a new idea to Swift Current. For the past few years, dry farmers in his state have been experimenting with grains and grasses grown in rows on the summer fallow. This allowed of inter-tillage, which saved a certain amount of moisture for the succeeding year, and at the same time the crop gave a return. Last year, on his own farm, Durum wheat, sown three rows together with three feet between the triple rows, yielded 14 bushels per acre. This cropping of the summerfallow also served as a check against soil drifting. Among many other interesting things, Prof. Champlin said that the loss due to uneven growth on the site of old straw stack bottoms was, in his state, estimated at ten per cent. of the total wheat acreage. More summerfallow could be seen from Portal to Swift Current than could be seen on a train journey through the two Dakotas. Summerfallow, once popular in that country, had given way to inter-tilled crops.

Irrigation Possibilities

Irrigation possibilities were dealt with by F. H. Peters, irrigation commissioner, Calgary. He estimated the area in southwestern Saskatchewan, now under dry farming but which could be brought under water, as 50,000 acres. This was exclusive of the big project between the two Saskatchewan rivers, which would cover 600,000 acres, but as this latter was not much more than suggested, little could be said at this time. The South Saskatchewan Valley is so deep that it did not lend itself well to irrigation water supply. The water for the Broek and Alsask project would have to be taken from west of the Calgary-Edmonton railway. Sir Frederick Stupart, in a very scholarly address, talked of western climatic conditions. He shattered very effectually hopes and fears of appreciable climatic changes. He described the colossal forces which enter into the formation of a rain storm, and showed the hopelessness of inducing artificial precipitation. Prof. Cole, Washington, D.C., read a paper, which summarized the latest American dry land investigations. There was probably no other matter presented to the conference which is so fraught with possibilities as the ideas contained in Prof. Cole's conclusions. They tend to make us believe that we have overestimated the value of summerfallowing in the past, and their practical applica-

Continued on Page 33



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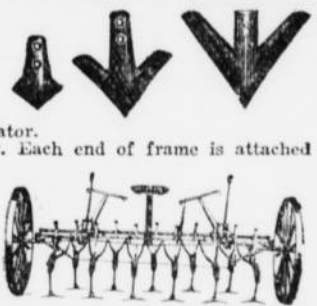
NOTE the shape of these points—open on wings to prevent earth or trash gathering—just a typical evidence of the extra service features in the Tudhope-Anderson Cultivator.

CLEARANCE—Another point of superiority. Each end of frame is attached to top side of heavy, malleable castings. Axles are attached to under side of these castings. This brings our frame two inches higher than the axles—and our Drag Bars are four inches higher from ground than those on other machines where frames are attached below the axles. We have fewer teeth in same width of cut—drag bars farther apart—absolutely impossible for trash to gather. Also, our points are designed to let the trash through.

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Business and Finance

Selling Insurance to Farmers

SALESMANSHIP is a highly developed science nowadays, and the good salesman devotes considerable study to the best method of approaching his prospective customer. It is interesting in this connection to read the way some experts have "sized up" the farmers of this country, and their idea as to how they should be approached by an insurance agent:

"There really ain't no such animal" as the cartoonists' chin-wiskered, prodigiously booted, one-gallused farmer, suggests the editor of The Eastern Underwriter (New York) in his comments on nine paragraphs of advice on How To Sell Insurance To Farmers, written by a Canadian contributor. The tone of the "advice" apparently indicated to the editorial mind that the author's ideas of farmers are somewhat hazy, so the editor takes occasion to sandwich in a few remarks of his own for the purpose of illumination. He admits that the paragraphs in question contain not a little sound philosophy, the inference being that the essence of the advice is all to the good, and may be profitably heeded in an insurance man's dealing not only with farmers but with other human beings as well. Obviously, the editor's main object in expressing himself was to disabuse the writer's mind of the notion that there are any vital differences between human nature as manifested on the farm and as it appears elsewhere on this planet. For the edification and instruction of those interested, we reproduce the advisory contribution, together with the editorial comment, as follows:

Farmers Suspicious

No. 1. It may be taken as a general rule that throughout the country sections of salesmen are looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion. To obtain life insurance business successfully, methods should be used to dispel these suspicions.

[Editor's comment: Whether the salesman in the country or in the canons of greater New York is looked upon with suspicion depends largely upon the salesman. Charles M. Schwab, the world's greatest salesman, would have no more trouble making himself solid around a farmhouse than he did with the British government, to whom he sold 20 submarines in one order, and a million shells a month, just for good measure. Many life-insurance agents are properly introduced when they call on a farmer, sometimes with a letter from a prominent man in the county; sometimes accompanied by a banker or other citizen. But thousands of agents have proved that they can get results in strange communities working alone.]

Clothes and Language

No. 2. Simplicity of attire should be considered. The latest fashions of city clothes will often prevent an agent gaining an interview. The language should be the common ordinary talk of the rural folk of that particular district. The difference in the general tone of talk is often noticeable in sections seven or eight miles apart.

(This sounds like China, where the people in one section of that country can't understand the people in another. Most farmers, however, understand one of the popular languages, and it is suggested that they try English as a feeler. Would an agent from Chicago, Montgomery, or Winnipeg understand "the common ordinary talk of the rural folk?" Chances are they would be able to converse with perfect safety and understanding.)

And what is "simple rustic attire?" Does it mean a flannel shirt with a gallus over one shoulder and trousers tucked in at the boots? Sterling J. Everts, of the Northwestern National, than whom there is no more effective salesman of life insurance in rural communities, always wears a "boiled shirt," and makes a particular point of having his necktie match his shirt.)

The Price of Pork

No. 3 The agent in the country should

be well informed upon and able to discuss intelligently the current prices of farm products and foodstuffs. He should also be able to advise the reason for rise or fall in prices of certain products and probabilities of prevailing prices as advanced by leading commercial journals.

(That should not stump any agent who takes the trouble to buy the morning paper and look over the market reports.)

No. 4. The farmer should not be met on the vague, technical ground of life insurance. The chances are that very often insurance is an obscure subject to him. Farmers are not accustomed to pay out money so freely and often as civilians; so when it comes to a contract of life insurance it is unwise to try to close the sale at once.

(The farmer is accustomed to pay money for what he wants or he can not get it any more than a "civilian" can. Insurance is an obscure subject to a lot of people, and it is the business of the agent to make it less obscure. As to just when he should talk insurance is quite a problem, which each agent solves in his own way.)

No. 5. A plain, clear, correct statement of the goods he has to sell should be given by the agent not only to the farmer, but also his wife.

(Evidently the agent is expected to spend considerable time in those parts.)

No. 6. If the agent has aroused interest, the proposition will be well debated at the fireside and advice will be sought and the subject discussed with neighboring farmers. If the agent can at all sell his goods to one of the most influential farmers in any country district that agent has opened up splendid opportunities. That one policyholder is the most powerful and persuasive argument that he can produce to his prospects in the surrounding country. It will be observed that in almost every farming locality there are certain farmers, not necessarily the more wealthy, who seem to be leaders in their profession and held in high esteem by the community in general.

(One hundred per cent. common sense.)

Getting the Wife's Interest

No. 7. The agent should discuss with the housewife the number of hens in the flock, the number of eggs collected daily; the prevailing price of eggs. On this account her sympathy, which is often needed, is more easily enlisted.

(What if she wants to discuss the latest fashions, or the six best-sellers, the new plays, or something else intellectual? Is insurance barred from the conversation?)

No. 8. A wise selection of the place in the country where the agent will remain over for the night should be made. After the cows are milked, the chores completed, and the dishes cleared away, a grand opportunity presents itself while around the supper table.

(An all day and night wait for the decision.)

No. 9. Meals, lodging, and team-feed should be reckoned and payment therefore tendered and insisted upon its being accepted.

(Sounds reasonable.)

Canadian Savings

The approximate amount of savings deposits in Canadian banks, loan associations, credit unions, etc., as compiled by L. D. Woodworth, secretary of the saving bank section of the American Bankers' Association, from unofficial sources, is as follows:

Post office banks	\$ 43,000,000
Government banks	13,600,000
Quebec saving banks	50,000,000
Loan companies	65,000,000
Rural credit associations	1,700,000
Trust deposits	30,000,000
Chartered banks	1,300,000,000

\$1,503,300,000

About National Debts

Considerable attention has been directed recently to the immense national debt which this country has accumulated as a result of the war. Sir Henry

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If this is done regularly with (say)
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Capital and Reserves, \$35,000,000
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both principal and interest—the
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Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

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Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

Drayton, the minister of finance, stated
in his budget speech that the net debt
of the Dominion, after allowing for
all active assets, amounted to \$2,273,-
305,436.92. Estimating the population
of the Dominion at 8,500,000, this is
equivalent to a debt of \$267 per head
of the population, and it is obvious that
the people must be prepared to submit
to heavy taxation for many years, and
probably for all time, in order to pay
the interest on this vast indebtedness.

Some comfort, however, may be taken
from the fact that most of the other
countries which took part in the war,
are even worse off than Canada in the
matter of national debts.

In the last issue of Bradstreets, fig-
ures are tabulated showing the debts
of the nations of the world, and com-
parisons are made with the debts as
they were prior to the war.

Stupendous Figures

It is shown that the debts of the
nations now amount to the almost in-
comprehensible sum of \$263,000,000,000,
compared with \$44,000,000,000 at the
time of the commencement of the
European war. Annual interest charges
alone amount to the stupendous sum of
\$9,000,000,000, as compared with \$1,750,-
000,000 in the pre war year, while the
per capita debt, taking all countries
where figures are available, amounts to
\$150, compared with \$27 in 1913. The
annual interest charges for each person
are computed at \$6.00, compared with
\$1.00 the year before the war began.

The present debt of Canada due to
the war, it is stated, is not proportion-
ately greater than was the debt of
France at the time of the commence-
ment of the war. The average cost
of the war up to date to the people of
Canada is given as \$157, while the per
capita debt of France at the commence-
ment of the war was \$160. The posi-
tion of France in this regard was, how-
ever, somewhat worse than that of
any of the other great nations. The
debt of Germany at that time was
reckoned at \$118 per capita, and that
of Great Britain was \$78. The per
capita debt of the mother country is
now \$850.

In Few Hands

But while the people of this country
may take what consolation they can
from the fact that the national debt
of Canada is less than that of some
other countries the fact remains that a
very heavy burden is entailed. A large
portion of the Victory Bonds and other
securities which represent the national
debt are held, it is true, by Canadian
people. This means of course, that the
people as a whole, as taxpayers, are
required to furnish the money with
which to pay interest to that portion
of the people who are the holders of
bonds and other Dominion government
securities. Several hundred thousand
people bought bonds but these are con-
siderably less than one-tenth of the
total population. The number of bond
holders, moreover, is gradually growing
less as the bonds are being sold by
small investors and purchased by the
wealthier class.

Soldiers Must Pay

In other words one result of the war
and its financing by way of loans is
that a comparatively small section of
the people of Canada, and of other
countries, have become entitled to
receive interest from the great mass of
the people which will be a burden
throughout the life of the present gen-
eration. The soldiers who fought and
won the war for the allied countries
certainly had little chance to accumu-
late the necessary funds to become the
receivers of interest on Victory Bonds.
Those of them who returned to their
homes, however, are now enjoying the
privilege of helping to pay interest on
the bonds acquired by the war profi-
teers. Its a queer world, is it not?

When prices were being increased,
manufacturers pleaded the excuse of
the increased cost of materials; now
that prices of raw material are falling,
they point out raw materials are only a
small factor in production costs. These
are the arguments of an opportunist.—
Monetary Times.



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place of your wife, your boy,
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who are dependent upon you
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Secure adequate Life Insur-
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foreclosure in event of
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goes to your heirs free of
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United Farmers of Manitoba

Swan River in Politics

THE following interesting account of the Swan River Convention has been crowded out up to the present time. The United Farmers of that district have now the additional satisfaction of knowing that their candidate was successful at the polls.

The Independent Convention, advertised for June 17, in the Palace Theatre, Swan River, was by all odds the most successful political convention ever held in Swan River. The spirit of this convention clearly demonstrates that a great many people have no further use for the old time political parties. There were no personal animosities displayed, but simply dissatisfaction with system at present in vogue.

There were 105 accredited delegates present, and in order to facilitate matters they were allotted seats in the front of the theatre. The convention was called to order by the president of the organization, Andrew McCleary. The organizing secretary, Geo. Dickerson, briefly outlined the constitution of the organization and its aims and ideals. He also read a financial statement showing the amount of money raised and how same had been disbursed.

Nominations were then received and resulted in ten names being submitted. The nominees were then called to the platform, and each in turn addressed the audience, seven of them withdrew, leaving R. W. Emmond, of Benito; Geo. Dickerson, of Kenville, and Neil Wright, of Benito. On the first ballot Mr. Emmond received an overwhelming majority of the total vote cast, and immediately Mr. Dickerson moved and Mr. Wright seconded the motion that it be made unanimous. The spirit of the whole convention was all that could be desired, one pleasing feature being the large number of women present, many of whom were among the accredited delegates. Mr. Emmond, the chosen candidate, came to Manitoba with his parents in early childhood, before the railroad had yet reached as far west as Winnipeg. He came from Treherne, in southern Manitoba, as a pioneer to the Swan River Valley, in 1898, and has since resided here, where he has made a success as a farmer. He is perfectly familiar with western conditions and will make a splendid representative of this constituency.—W. I. F.

Ninga Local Resolutions

The Ninga local held a meeting in the Town Hall on the evening of July 2, for the purpose of appointing delegates to our district convention to be held in Boissevain, on July 7. After our quota of delegates had been appointed the following resolutions were brought before the meeting and unanimously carried:

No. 1. "That whereas, the recent provincial election has shown that the party system of government has lost the confidence of the people, and, whereas, in the contest just concluded the U.F.M. candidates have been heartily endorsed by the people, and, whereas, we now believe that the time is opportune for the U.F.M. to take decided political action;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Ninga local would ask the provincial executive to draft a set of principles suitable for a provincial political platform to be submitted to all the locals for their consideration and endorsement."

No. 2. "Resolved, that we, the members of the Ninga branch of the U.F.M. endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, re the Canadian Wheat Board."

The local secretary gave a short account of the Secretaries' Conference held in Winnipeg, on June 10 and 11, after which the meeting adjourned.—H. C.

Semi-Annual Reports

The semi-annual reports of locals are overdue now. The hearty co-operation of presidents and local boards is earnestly solicited.

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

estly solicited. There is no reason imaginable why every local should not respond within the next ten days. If we are to estimate the work done and our increase in strength during the past six months, we must have the local statements. Will you do the whole association a good turn by personally seeing whether your local report has yet gone forward.

It is specially desirable that each of these should bear the name of the president and his P.O. address. It is a fact not at all to our credit that there are scores of locals whose president's name has never been reported to the Central office. Do it today.

Big Interests

We have in this country a wonderful thing,
Though scarcely a topic of which one should sing;
The fact is, though strange how it e'er came to pass,
We live 'neath the sway of a Governing Class.

They weren't set up by the B.N.A. Act,
But that they now rule is the surest of fact;
They've no place by right in the ship of the realm,
But surely as sure they preside at the helm.

Their names don't appear in the signing of laws,
But shaped from their fingers comes many a clause;
You'd never suspect it (one can't say it's nice),
But whatever you buy they'd a hand in the price.

And so from the toilers from poor and from rich,
From labor, from farmer, with never a hitch,
They draw them a tribute to pile in their banks,
And never a soul who contributes gets thanks.

"But how," say you, "how can it be that they rule
And exploit right and left while their victims play fool?
Who are they that thus they command and decree,
That others count one while their lordships count three?"

"Who are they?" the Barons of High Tariff Town,
By an ancient N. P. made the lords of renown;
First they rule through the Tories and then through the Grits
Till the H. C. of L. drives us out of our wits.

But watch you, my cousin, their doom it is signed
Since the morning when first G.G.A.'s were combined
With the U. F. of A. and the U. F. of O.,
The day's drawing near when the Big Barons go.

We've built up a Platform, close reasoned, secure,
Through which all the people their will shall make sure.
And while we're not boasting, we purpose that we
Shall conquer for right with this Newer N. P.

Between Now and Fall

That will be a busy time for many. Harvest will soon be on hand. But there is one little duty which every local board should find time for between now and fall. That is united and careful investigation of the new Handbook with a view to finding out

just what suggestions contained in it are to be taken up by their particular local this year.

If your local is going to loyally fulfil its function as a part of the provincial body; if it is to keep step with the other locals in a uniform progress; if it is to make itself as effective as it ought to be, it must get on to the job of applying the suggestions of the Handbook. Your people may be expected to depend largely on the leadership of the board. Will you see between now and fall what you can do to furnish that leadership?

A Run On Buttons

The first consignment of the new U.F.M. recognition buttons came to hand the other day, and they are going out by dozens. Every one who has seen them is delighted. While the design follows as closely as possible the old Grain Growers' button the reduced size gives an impression of neatness and daintiness that is distinctly new.

The ordinary button for men (though there is no reason why women should not wear it) is of the screw-back variety as the old G.G.A. button was, and sells at the old price of 25 cents.

Two special buttons have been designed for ladies; one a bar brooch with the U.F.M. design in the centre. This makes a very neat brooch and is sure to be in great demand. The other is a safety-pin button, neatly and strongly made and may be used as a tie-pin. These two varieties are sold at 30 cents each. Do a little pushing and get everyone of your members to wear the button.

Seed Thoughts

Citizenship that gets no farther than glib criticism of public men is a poor variety.

Being an M.P. was one thing under the older regime. Will it be more or less desirable under the coming government?

Being selfish for one's own constituency is a vice as any other kind of selfishness is, because it ignores the question of common good.

Unless there be behind our future legislators an electorate alert to help construct as well as alert to find fault, things will not mend much.

Some questions treated in the New National Policy are in essence big questions. Compared with them certain others are as trifles. Have you judged them so?

An electorate acting without an objective is dangerous to effective democracy.

The preferential vote—as in orthodox P. R., might be applied in any contest where more than two candidates are in the field, if legislative provision were made. Think it out.

The biggest of all questions today is the question of (first) getting, and (second) keeping the right of leaders.

It may be said principles should be paramount. Sure, but unless you have leaders of principle, principles will be neglected.

It is a good rule to ask oneself always where the course he is taking will, ultimately, not immediately—lead to. If your policy cannot stand the test of time, be doubtful of its soundness.

You have often argued politics with your neighbor. Have you ever thrashed out a political proposal with yourself?

Interpretations

The understanding which one reaches of an individual's action depends to a very considerable degree on one's own spirit and temper.

If one is soured, pessimistic and suspicious many actions and courses will seem sinister and menacing, which, from another point of view would wear no such aspect. It is wise to be keen and wide awake and to be always on guard against evil; but there is no more dangerous, no more disintegrating, no more fatal element than can enter into any organization than the individual who is externally cherishing suspicion and eternally scattering doubts as to the fidelity of one's colleagues. It is a characteristic of the suspicious type of mind that it speaks in whispers, it does its work on the quiet and by hole-and-corner methods. By so doing it is able to poison many minds and to create a widespread distrust which can have no effect but that of weakness and disintegration.

While the farmers' organizations, unhappily, have not been wholly free from unworthy elements, it is nevertheless true that our movement has been largely characterized by honor and principle and good faith in the personnel of its boards and officials. And in any case if there are good grounds for suspecting the bona fides of any individual, there is no reason why those grounds should not be openly discussed and decided upon. The thing that must at all costs be discontinued is the wholly unworthy practice of insidious poisoning of the minds of our people.

The open, ingenuous, optimistic mind which looks for honor and good faith and clean action and worthy co-operation, and which itself is actively devoted to such ideals, will find the things for which it looks. It will help to create the spirit it desires to find. It will radiate health and confidence and hope, and will, by its very spirit practically exclude things which the pessimist is always ready to find. It will make for a stronger unity, a more generous co-operation, and a final victory for the things that are straight and clean and true.

As the Fathers See It

If our people could just get a glance into the inner consciousness of John Kennedy, or Roderick McKenzie, or R. J. Avison, or anyone of the other pioneers of this movement, and see the farmers' movement as they have seen it—as in memory they still see it—it would cure all our pessimism about the future.

They would see small beginnings, little groups of men on the prairie tackling gigantic problems, facing tremendous odds, and gradually, slowly but surely making good and growing to a mighty movement of national and international significance.

They would see general indifference and half scornful incredulity giving way to attention, and interest, and surprise, and ultimately, being transformed to enthusiastic support, co-operation and personal devotion.

They would see little bickerings, and the fret and fume of little minds, that threatened disruption, gradually being overcome, eliminated, submerged in the on-flowing current of a great social, economic and moral progress.

They would see group linking up with group, province with province, association with company, women with men, until a great nation-wide confederacy of goodwill and social progress and economic well-being is established, such as we have today in the varied organizations that are grouped into a consistent co-operative union under the banner of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

If we could all see as the fathers of our movement see, how the day of small things has given place to a movement second to none in importance in our nation's life, we would never again despair of what the future of our movement will be.

United Farmers of Alberta

Our U.F.A. Emblem

A CONSIDERABLE number of locals have already received supplies of windshield transfers from Central office, so that a considerable number of automobiles can be seen equipped with the transfers. These are an adornment to any car. Besides they indicate that you have grasped one of the fundamental truths of human life, viz., that "no man can live unto himself alone," and that recognizing this you have allied yourself with the organization which is working for the protection of the farmers' interests, and economic justice to all citizens.

It is an effective means of advertising the organization and inviting your brother farmer to belong. Farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are making large use of the windshield transfers supplied by their organization.

The transfers represent an enlarged reproduction of the U.F.A. button in blue and gold, about 5½ inches in diameter, bearing the words, United Farmers of Alberta, Equity. They are easily fixed. Full instructions are printed on the back of each transfer. Order through your secretary.

How We Spent U.F.A. Sunday

The sum of \$20 has been received from the Clover Bar, East Clover Bar and Homewood locals for the Drought Relief Fund. This amount was raised on U.F.A. Sunday, June 20.

We had a fine time on U.F.A. Sunday with a fair crowd in attendance. We had several speakers and some songs which were sung by the secretary and his wife.

The following Saturday C. F. Henry visited us and gave a lecture. This was enjoyed very much and everyone at the meeting was very enthusiastic. J. J. Herman, Blue Springs, Mo. also gave a talk. We secured several new members and now have 43.—Jos. G. Herman, secretary Maple Tree local.

U.F.A. Sunday was fittingly observed at St. John schoolhouse at 3 p.m. Sunday, June 20. Rev. J. Wood, of West Edmonton, conducted the service. Messrs. Geo. W. Bevington and W. F. Broadstock were the principal speakers. Brief and appropriate remarks were made by J. McKinley and Geo. E. Martin, president and secretary, respectively, of Spruce Grove local. The commodious hall above the schoolroom was filled by representatives of the various nearby locals and their families.

U.F.A. Sunday was celebrated at Diamond City by the Commerce local of the U.F.A. The Baptist church there was filled with farmers from as far as Iron Springs. Rev. Captain Denoon, of Lethbridge delivered the sermon.

Captain Denoon talked on the relation of the church to the farmer and commented on the paragraphs of the constitution of the U.F.A. which set out that the organization is for the moral, social and mental uplift of the community. The preacher drew attention to the manner in which the church can co-operate with the U.F.A. in making these aims more effective.

Want More U.F.A. Sundays

Sunday, June 20, was recognized in all parts of the province as U.F.A. Sunday and many large gatherings were held under the auspices of the local branches of the U.F.A.

At Bowville about 150 people gathered in the Bowville Hall to listen to the Rev. M. B. Anderson, Rev. Stenlake and Mr. Untinen, who all spoke very eloquently on the needs of Christianity in every true organization.

At Grassy Lake the United Farmers attended the Presbyterian church in a body to listen to an excellent discourse by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence.

At Cardston U.F.A. services were held in the L.D.S. Hall, the Presbyterian church and the Church of England.

Crystal Valley farmers were addressed by the Rev. O. L. Church, of the

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H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.

Christian church on, The Governing Principle of Life.

Mr. Church believes that such services should be held quarterly in place of an annual meeting.

Oldest Delegate Leaves for Old Country

The McCafferty local of the U.F.A. is about to lose its oldest member, Jos. Smith. Mr. Smith (who has lately lost his wife following an operation) has decided to return to England.

It may not be amiss, therefore, to give a short sketch of his career. Mr. Smith left school at the early age of 12; entering the civil service of Great Britain a few years later. Though he had no private influence to help him (which meant a great deal in those days) he gradually worked his way to the position of Inland Revenue Supervisor. During these years he gave himself an education becoming fluent in the French language, and an enthusiastic Shakespearean scholar.

During 1913 he came with his wife and daughter to Canada and settled in the McCafferty district south of Edgerton, Alta. Though 60 years of age, he quickly readjusted himself to the new conditions, and entering the local U.F.A. took a leading part in its activities; acting as secretary during 1918. While visiting the Calgary convention in 1920 at the age of 71 he was invited to the platform as the oldest delegate, and addressed the convention.

In leaving for his old home Mr. Smith carries with him the best wishes of all those who have known and worked with him.—H. E. Spencer, Edgerton.

Wide vs. Narrow Gauge Sleighs

At the annual convention of the U.F.A., held in January, 1920, resolutions were presented dealing with the width of sleighs. Some were in favor of having the width of sleighs changed to the same width as wagons; others were strongly opposed to such a change.

Owing to the diversity of opinion on the matter, the Central executive directed that a questionnaire on the subject should be submitted to the locals, asking them if they were in favor of the change or not.

On June 17, 229 locals had returned answers to this questionnaire, 174 locals voting against any change, 52 locals in favor of wide sleighs and 3 locals reporting a tie vote on the subject.

Several reasons were given by those opposing any change, one secretary reporting that it would not be possible to find a team of horses big enough to pull sleighs of the wider gauge in the deep snows that are general in the north of the province, also that it would be very difficult to make a short turn with wide sleighs.

Others contend that if sleighs were made the same width as wagons the trails would be continually cut up by wagon and auto traffic.

Victoria Riding Candidate

A correspondent contributes the following sketch of William Thomas Lucas, president of the Loughed local of the U.F.A., who received the unanimous nomination of the delegates at the Victoria Riding Convention, on July 8:

Mr. Lucas was born in Ontario on his father's farm. He received a thorough public and high school education and graduated later from Guelph agricultural college. After farming some years in the East he caught the western fever and was engaged in fruit raising in B.C. for some time. For a period of three years Mr. Lucas was in government work in the coast province, and for some years carried on operations as a contractor.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Lucas has a wide experience East and West, and has been much in public life. An

intimate knowledge of political life and a keen and astute student of all the public questions of the day. A life-long worker for the farmers' movement in active leadership in their cause and a successful farmer himself. Mr. Lucas has travelled extensively in the old land and in France. At home and in Great Britain he has been in close touch with political problems, having studied at first hand the vital questions of the day.

Of the highest moral integrity and uprightness of character, possessing sound judgment, clear vision and business acumen, he is specially qualified to represent this constituency at Ottawa. Mr. Lucas, of quite unassuming disposition, has not pushed himself into the limelight, but those who know him longest realize his true worth and sterling character. He has the fullest confidence and respect of all who know him. At present he operates an 800-acre farm in the Loughed district.

U.F.A. Leader Passes

Those who were in touch with the organized farmers' movement in this province in its early days, will regret to learn of the death of Henry Jamieson, of Red Deer, who was one of the first directors of the old A.F.A., the Alberta Farmers' Association which merged with the Canadian Society of Equity, the combined body becoming the U.F.A. Mr. Jamieson was a man of great intelligence and public spirit. He was a farmer and drover all his life, the early part of which was spent in Renfrew county, Ontario. He was nearly 60 years old when he commenced farming, 20 years ago, on the hill east of Red Deer. Eventually it was sold as subdivision property and Mr. Jamieson moved to Sylvan Lake. He was a man of most attractive personality, very much in earnest, and those who once had anything to do with him were not likely to forget him.

Precept of Action

Some things necessary for Success in U.F.A. Work.

E. J. Clark, in addressing the Parr local, took for his subject, Things Done and to be Done in the U.F.A.

Mr. Clark said: "I can see that we have added to our business as tillers of the soil, the long neglected essential and vital department, which I will call 'The Economic Thought Laboratory of Agricultural Research.' I can see by what I have heard at our meetings, and on this occasion, that this laboratory is getting into action, and is mixing with our plowing, seeding, harvesting and all of the separate parts of our business, that hitherto foreign ingredient, economic thought and action."

"We have at last realized why we are organized, and have learned that it was by organization that the great groups of manufacturers, transportation companies, laborers and almost every industrial and professional interest in life, gained their strength and stability. These groups practically all have their representatives in the various parliaments and legislatures of the world, ready to boost any plan that is considered necessary for their prosperity and to combat any proposed action that would seem to interfere with their interests."

"Through lack of organization the farmer has had to endure many injustices in the past, but is today learning to think and act collectively, as one mighty organization. This organization has been forced upon us as the only means whereby we could save our industry from oppression and greed, and place it on that exalted plane which we rightfully think it deserves to occupy."

"This, my friends, is one of the grand results of our year's work, namely, the development of concerted thought and action along lines of vital importance to our industry."

"Now, to make our work an everlasting success we should encourage serious thought and action along the lines our great organization stands for—democracy and equality."

"Most of us will admit that we are all more or less infected with a spirit of greed, and find it hard to give up that long practiced despicable doctrine 'might is right.' We may have come to believe that these are natural traits of character, but for my part I cannot believe that they are."

"Are we then ready for democracy and equality and to accept and live up to, in its broadest sense, the lofty precept 'hew to the line, and let the chips fall where they may.' I think not, unless we begin in our homes, in our relations with our neighbors, and in our U.F.A. school, for this is my impression of what it is or what it should be. Remember, we cannot have democracy and equality in their full meaning, unless we are thoroughly grounded in the beautiful principles they represent and are ready to submit to them regardless of where the chips may fall."

"Words, I care not how beautiful, professions, however earnest, amount to very little unless they are put into practice in our every day life. The past history of the great men of the world will bear me out in this. Those that brought about lasting reforms were those who accompanied words with action. I might mention a few. First of all, Jesus Christ, whose teachings contain the only principle of government that will bring contentment, peace and happiness to this beautiful world of ours. Had His daily life not been always directly in line with His teachings, He and His doctrine would have been forgotten long ago."

"John Bright was another example of consistent work for what he believed to be right, and Great Britain owes much of her present greatness to his great fight against the obnoxious tariff laws."

"Lincoln, the great emancipator, was another whose words and actions fill some of the brightest pages in history. Lloyd George has also proved himself a friend of the people."

"Now, my friends, I have tried to give you my idea of what should be done to make our U.F.A. a success and our nation one of the best among the nations of the world. I have mentioned these great men as examples of what can be done by those with souls perfectly tuned in accord with these high and lofty principles. When we have accomplished these ideals, then we shall be ready to take our ballots and cast them, knowing that they are not cast to do injury to any class, but simply to do justice to all and grant special privileges to none."

"So I say, let our education through the coming year be along these lines and with our hearts thoroughly in our work who shall oppose us successfully?"

U.F.A. Briefs

At the last meeting of our local we went on record as being in favor of the doing away with the Inter-provincial Liquor Traffic. We had a very good meeting and the U.F.W.A. was there as usual with their extra good lunch at noon.—W. C. Lester, secretary, Irricana local.

Our monthly meeting for May was postponed on account of bad roads. The turnout was so small that we did not try to do any business. A. Moore, M.P.P., came out to our last meeting and gave us a sketch of what passed at the Capital last session, and was heard with appreciation by all present.—G. W. Skinner, secretary, Beaver Dam local.

The Hartshorn local has been organized at Hartshorn by B. C. Moore. Frank Spencer is president and J. E. Pogmore is secretary. Hartshorn local has a membership of 14.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Broken Up Over Religion

IT has frequently been stated that more blood has been shed and more bitterness engendered amongst men and women in their attempts to force down each other's throats their own particular and sometimes peculiar ecclesiastical brand of belief. Rural districts are not exempt from this form of foolishness, as is indicated by the following excerpt of a communication recently arriving at the Central Office.

The secretary writes: "Our Local Grain Growers' Association was broken up over religion. A few have been gathering together again and would like to be admitted to the association on their old standing."

One of the arguments sometimes used in favor of the Grain Growers' movement is the fact that its platform is broad and strong enough to enable all to stand for "Equity" all round to support and it is seldom that reports are received that such differences exist on matters upon which the world has been subdivided into some 200 various factions; all of whom base, professedly, their beliefs, upon the same premises.

Locals Endorse Wheat Board

C. Hunter, secretary-treasurer of Radium Grain Growers' Association has forwarded for publication the following resolution:

"That the Radium local is in favor of some system being adopted in Saskatchewan, whereby the farmers will control the selling of their own grain and would suggest a plan similar to that now being adopted in Washington, Oregon and Idaho."

More Endorsation

Another testimony to the popularity of the Canadian Wheat Board comes from G. G. Daintree, secretary of Kedleston Grain Growers' Association, who writes that at a recent meeting of their local the following resolution was adopted: "That the system of national marketing of grain be continued for the 1920 crop."

Under date of June 6, George William Moreland, of Beverley, president of the Grain Growers' Association of the same name, writes endorsing the Canadian Wheat Board, as follows:

"That we are in perfect accord with the Canadian Council of Agriculture in the stand they have taken with the government at Ottawa, re the National Marketing of Grain."

Drinking the New Wine

Of late years there has been considerable suspicion regarding the loyalty of our alien population, as well as of some portions of our French-Canadian people. This was especially so during the period of the war.

It is always such an easy matter to flap the flag and by so doing attempt to give notice to the world and his wife that we are the only A1 and yard-wide patriots and the rest are not only short in measure but of shoddy make-up. So-called patriotism and flag-flapping cover such a multitude of sin and mean so little in the actual affairs of life that many have learned to accept Dr. Samuel Johnson's definition as an acceptable one, when he said: "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

It is with all the more pleasure, therefore, we place on record the following incident which was reported to the editor of the Grain Growers' page. On Wednesday, June 2 last, R. M. Johnson, secretary of the New National Policy Movement for the province of Saskatchewan, held a meeting in Gravelbourg, at the close of which he proposed they should sing O! Canada. It is a notorious fact that the average Canadian audience is unable to wade through the first verse of this supposedly well-known Canadian national song. The Gravelbourg audience was composed of Frenchmen who when given the challenge to sing O! Canada,

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

did so with an enthusiasm and a knowledge of the words which would be difficult to repeat with an English audience.

Not only do these people take readily to this form of loyalty, but they are hungering and thirsting for the new and better wine as represented by the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The fact appears to be that all our national problems will be easy of solution, including our alleged alien complexities, whenever we give them the opportunity of being solved along the lines of reason and common sense.

At the present moment, however, commercialism is enthroned, and so long as three-dollar wheat and high-priced town lots are of more importance than women and babies, the longer and more difficult will be the task of building up the right kind of a nationhood.

Want No Change

Ida McBain, of Beadis, secretary of the Mylrea Grain Growers' local, in replying to the circular sent out from the Central office for suggestions re a Provincial Political Platform, writes: "A meeting of the Mylrea G.G.A. was held in the school on Friday, July 2, 1920, and your letter regarding a Provincial Platform was the subject of discussion. We consider that we have a very good provincial assembly, but do not intend to let party influence us in any way. The men and women who are meeting at Regina are quite capable and will do what is best to safeguard the interests of the association. As regards the federal government, that is entirely different. They need to be ousted as soon as possible. Their attitude towards the farmers, prohibition, and everything which tends to make the Dominion better, shows they are a bunch of rotters."

Another letter along the same line is to hand from F. W. Holden, of Marshall, hon. sec. of Fartown Grain Growers' local, who has forwarded the following resolution:

"The Fartown Grain Growers' local discussed the above subject, re Provincial Political Platform, and unanimously resolved that they were satisfied with and in favor of the present provincial government."

Johnson Evans and Baynton

R. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the N.N.P. provincial executive, returned yesterday from a week's campaigning in the Carlton and Rosthern district, where a week's series of meetings was carried out.

On Tuesday afternoon, June 29, a meeting, which was attended by about 40 people, was addressed by John Evans, of Nutana, and R. M. Johnson, who discussed the New National Policy, much to the enjoyment of those in attendance. Another meeting was held the same evening, in the town hall, Rosthern, which was presided over by the reeve of the rural municipality, Frank Henschel, of Rosthern. There was an attendance of between 60 and 70 people, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Evans and Johnson. Following the addresses there was some discussion, arising from some questions which were put and replied to.

On the following day, Wednesday, June 30, Messrs. Evans and Johnson attended a picnic of the Grain Growers at Nipawin, meeting at Autoroad, 15 miles north of Tisdale, which was presided over by Mr. Seakins, who, after delivering a lengthy address on the political situation, called on A. Baynton, of Carlton, and R. M. Johnson to address the meeting, which consisted of about 30 people.

On the following day, which was Dominion Day, R. M. Johnson and John Evans attended a picnic at Nipawin,

where they addressed a crowd of nearly 500 people. The meeting was presided over by J. Griffiths, secretary of the Prince Albert constituency committee, and a fine meeting was held.

On Friday, July 2, a meeting was held at Pathlow, which was attended by about 50 people, and was addressed by A. Baynton, district director, and R. M. Johnson.

The final rally took place at Shellbrook, on Saturday, which was held in the town hall, and was attended by 200 people. The meeting was addressed by R. M. Johnson and A. Baynton. Mrs. Bennet contributed to the proceedings by rendering a vocal selection, in addition to an instrumental duet by two little girls.

Much interest is being manifested by the Grain Growers of this district in the political activities of the association, and at the proper time it is anticipated that the Prince Albert constituency will remain true and loyal to the principles which are being so ably represented at Ottawa by the present member.

Moen Tells of His Work

In the Grain Growers' page last week there was an interesting account of the formation of nine new locals in District No. 2, and this week we are honored with a more amplified statement of the work actually accomplished by one of the organizers, who has to his own credit "seven new locals and one resurrected one for the month of June," who adds, "I am quite certain that when the other organizers' reports are all in, you will not find nine, but more than double that number."

J. C. Moen, of Borderland, who is a sub-organizer in District No. 2, and largely responsible for the wonderful success recorded in the last Guide page, has forwarded to the Central office the following interesting statement of his own activities in this connection.

Under date of July 5, he writes: "I am sending you my organizer's report for the month of June, and hope you will find it quite satisfactory. I had hoped to have had these locals started earlier in the season, but our rather backward spring ruled otherwise. Accordingly, I arranged a series of meetings, the first of which was held at the residence of J. Zopf, at ten o'clock, June 19. There were 12 persons present, and the Lacordaire Local was the result, with 12 members."

At two o'clock, we arrived at the Wheatbench schoolhouse, and found 24 men waiting. After about an hour's discussion, they decided to organize, and when the meeting adjourned this local (Wheatbench) numbered 24 members, of which L. A. Walker, the teacher of that school, was appointed secretary.

"In the evening we journeyed to Quantock, and found a fairly good representation present, and the result of this meeting was a resurrection of an absolutely dead local, with 14 members. Two weeks later I visited this local again, and found their membership increased to something over 30, including about a dozen women, who are going to form a Women's Section."

"Next day we held a meeting in the Cool Creek school, in the Willowvale community, and formed a local by that name, with 13 members, but this gathering was not superstitious and declared it a lucky number."

"In the afternoon we travelled west another eight miles, and in spite of an all-afternoon downpour of nature's elixir, we found a goodly number present, and formed the Killdeer Local, with 14 members. On the 21st we held a meeting at Mackworth. Here I found a different situation confronting the success of Grain Growerism, viz., that of a local (West Poplar) covering too much territory—about four townships—and the problem they desired solved

was to ensure better attendance at their meetings. Having had some experience with the same conditions before, which was solved by forming more locals to serve the territory, after some discussion it was decided to form three locals out of the one—that is, one for each school district and adjacent country. Accordingly the Mackworth Local was formed, with 14 members, and the Fronteer Local, with 13 members.

A Live Community

"These locals intend to act separately, socially and educationally, and at times hold joint meetings, and to do all their trading activities through one local centre. The best they could have hoped for under one organization would have been not more than 50 members, and now this same territory will have at least 90 members. This is a live community, in spite of being about 50 or 60 miles from the railway, and I look for progress in that direction."

"In the evening we came back to a part of this world known by the name of Skunk Butte. It is very hilly country, bordering on the mountainous. It is settled mostly by ranchers and mixed farmers. I found only seven present, but after the objects of the Grain Growers' Association was made known, the principles for which the organization stands, and the value of belonging to it was explained, no difficulty was encountered in organizing the Skunk Butte local, with seven members. Later, I understand, they have increased their membership to 25."

"On the 26th I visited the country not so far distant from friend Lloyd's—twice a Waterloo, 'Grange Corner'—and met the same fate. But we will get them yet."

"As a rule it is not the lack of a desire to organize that is existing, but someone to take the lead. It is comparatively easy to form a local, but where the real work comes in is to keep it a 'going concern,' and to bring it to a stage where the members are so thoroughly imbued with the proper and necessary spirit. To make it a real, live organization takes a large amount of work and patience along the educational line, by the enthusiastic few, and I am firmly of the opinion that the best help a local can secure is outside speakers—someone they do not hear every day. I am not a speaker, but as long as they will stand for me I am not intending to relax my efforts in helping them along, by talking to them at every possible opportunity."

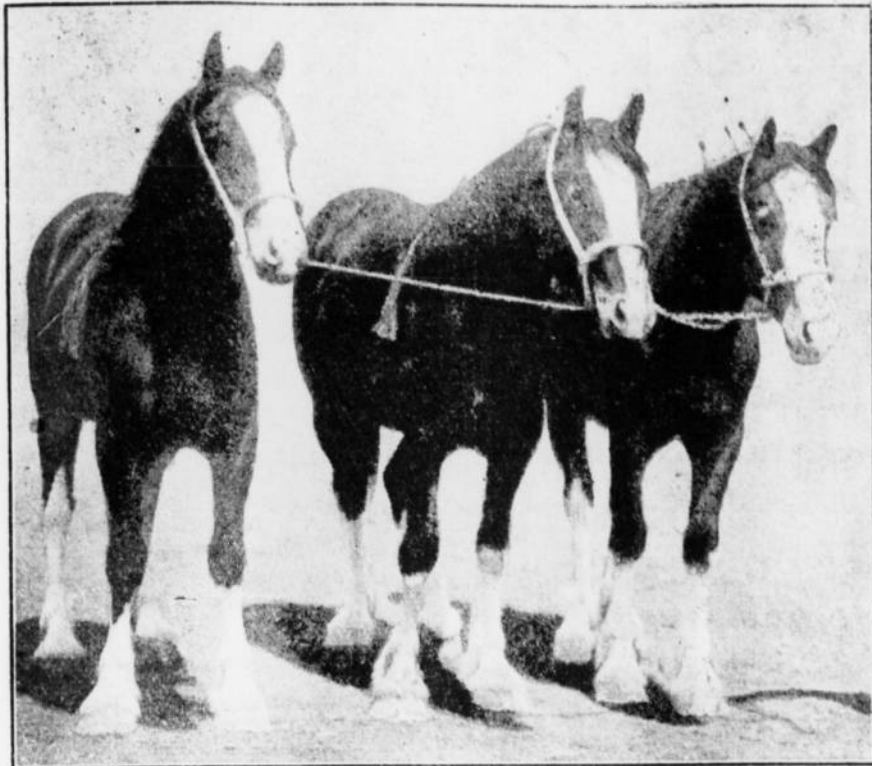
"I have just read your article in the Leader, dated July 3, regarding organization work, and note that your report is not overdrawn in the statement that this district has formed nine new locals during the month of June. According to my report, you will note that I have seven new locals and one resurrected to my credit for that month. But I am certain that when the other organizers' reports are all in you will not find nine, but more than double that number."

"I do not want to assume all the credit for the success of last month's drive, as a large portion of it belongs to those enthusiastic ones who followed from local to local and gave their unstinted assistance."

G.G. Day at Regina Fair

One of the interesting features of the Regina annual exhibition will be Grain Growers' day, which will be held on Friday, July 30. On the evening of that day the Grain Growers will take possession of the fine new stadium, when a special musical program will be given by the 48th Highlander Band, of Toronto, under the direction of Bandmaster Slatter. Amongst the other attractions of the program it is expected that Premier Drury, of Ontario, will be present; as it is understood that he will be visiting the west during exhibition week.

Other speakers who are being invited to address the meeting are Hon. T. A. Crerar; J. A. Maharg, M.P.; Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., Red Deer, Alberta; and Hon. Mr. Tolmie, federal minister of agriculture.



Craigdu Winsome Nibby, Bessie and Tiny

First, second and third in the two-year-old Clyde Filly Class, Calgary Fair. All the get of Earl Clifton, by Royal Citizen. Owned by Wade, Jack and Forster.

Big Week at Edmonton

Splendid Weather—Good Stock—Gate Receipts up to Average—A Great Show

EDMONTON excelled herself in her summer exhibition, held from July 5 to 10, when the "city and country again met" for a week's holiday. The exhibition was opened this year by the federal minister of agriculture, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, who in a brief resume of some of the work of his department, more closely connected with the larger exhibitions in Western Canada, referred particularly to the growth and expansion of the Edmonton Exhibition, and of the great usefulness which lay before it, in furthering the development of agriculture throughout the vast hinterland of which Edmonton forms the centre. He referred particularly to the work of Manager W. J. Stark in this connection, and his references were well received and particularly merited. Edmonton put up a fine display of high-class livestock, especially in some of the draft horse classes, cattle class, sheep and swine sections.

Like the show of the preceding week, at Calgary, there were some sections in the livestock departments where the entries were light, but other sections again were above the average, and all over a very superior standard of excellence was distinctly apparent.

Judges

The heavy horses were judged by Dean Curtiss, Ames, Iowa, and W. J. Elder, Brandon, Man.; the beef breeds of cattle by Capt. T. Robson, London, Ont., G. H. Hutton, Calgary, and W. N. Hunter, Orangeville, Ont. D. C. Flatt, Hamilton, Ont., and W. C. McDonald, Victoria, B.C., looked after the dairy breeds, while Herbert Smith, of Camrose, and W. J. Elliott, of Calgary, placed the ribbons on the sheep and swine respectively. The judging was well done. There were a number of new breeders entered in nearly every section, while a few of the exhibitors at Calgary had dropped out, and this made the various changes in the placings more interesting and more educational.

The Clydesdales

The Clydesdale show was appreciably lighter than in former years, and with a few exceptions the quality was hardly up to the usual standard. The exhibitors were N. McKinnon, Bruce; Vanstone and Rogers, North Battleford; Wm. McDonald, Strome; B. Berry, Federah; L. M. Rye, Edmonton; N. A. Weir, Oshawa; John Webb, Edmonton; G. H. Cresswell, Edmonton; T. W. Heath, Lougheed; and one or two others. In the aged class, Judge Elder experienced no great difficulty in picking out Vanstone and Rogers' Major Mascot for first place and later on for grand championship. Major Mascot is a big, well ribbed horse, with good action, but he can stand a lot more flesh, which would enhance his great substance. McKinnon's Prince Critic, in

second place, was a fair horse, but smaller. In two-year-olds, McDonald had Collynie Coming King, an uncommonly nice colt in first place. He displays good quality of bone and is a fair mover. Berry was second with Ludlow Castle, and Rye third with Clinker.

In yearlings, Rye showed Baron St. Clair, a well-balanced colt with the promise of size and substance.

Females

The brood mare class was a good one. Weir repeated his success at Calgary with his typey, handsome mare, Rosa of Kilallen, which again won her class, and went to the grand championship, although the latter award was at this fair closely contested by her no less handsome daughter, Rosetta of Kilallen. Second place went to McDonald's Molly of Drumelune, with her size and draftiness, good quality of bone and hair and a capital open hoof-head. Rye's Lady Montrave in third moved rather indifferently, but she was entitled to her place. Rye was also fourth and fifth, with two good entries. In the dry mare class, which was also good, Rye was an easy winner, with the big, handsome, good moving Queen Benedict. Heath was second with Judy, a mare with good outline and strong Clydesdale character. Rye was third with Walnut. McDonald had a fair kind of mare in Hillside Norah in fourth place, and Cresswell was fifth and sixth with Queen and Lady. In three-year-olds, Webb was first with Lady Desmond, a mare with some weight and depth to her, good feet and better hocks. Rye was second with Lucerne, a thick, promising, short coupled filly, with fairly good feet and legs. The same exhibitor won the two-year-old class with Walnut again. Yearling fillies brought out the reserve open champion, Weir's Rosetta of Kilallen, travelling much better than at Calgary last week, with Heath's Green Valley Queen, a little short in her pasterns, second; Rye third, with the good quality Miss Benedict, and Weir fourth, with Narcissa of Kilallen, hardly up to her Calgary form of the previous week. Foals were a good class. McDonald got first with a 16-day-old Edward Garnet colt, one of the most promising youngsters we have seen for some time. His well-placed hocks, good feet and strong bone should carry him to further honors, as he matures. Weir had a tip-top entry second; Rye was third, fifth and sixth, and Webb fourth.

Three, progeny of one registered stallion, any age—1, Weir; 2, 3, 4, Rye. Championship stallion—Major Mascot, Vanstone and Rogers; reserve—Collynie Coming King, Wm. McDonald, Strome.

Clydesdale Specials

Best Clydesdale stallion, imported or Canadian bred—1, Major Mascot, Vanstone and Rogers. Best Clydesdale stallion, Canadian bred—1, Collynie Coming King, Wm. McDonald; 2, Baron St. Clair, Lawrence M. Dye, Edmonton. Clydesdale, best stallion, any age—1, Major Mascot, Vanstone and Rogers. Championship mare—Rosa of Kilallen, N. A. Weir; reserve—Rosetta of Kilallen, N. A. Weir. Best Clydesdale female, Canadian bred—1, Queen Benedict, Lawrence M. Dye; 2, Molly O. Drumelune, Wm. McDonald. Clydesdale, best mare, any age—1, Rosa of Kilallen, N. A. Weir.

Alberta Clydesdale Futurity

Stallion foals—1, 3, Weir; 2, Heath. Mare and two of her progeny—1, Weir; 2, MacDonald; 3, Rye.

Percherons

The Percheron classes were fairly good.

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The exhibitors were R. F. Dygert and Co., Ltd., Edmonton; Geo. Lane and Co., Calgary; N. F. McClain, Acme; E. A. Davenport, Acme; N. G. Rowley, Acme; A. R. Mann, Scottford; Layzell and Parr, Calgary; C. Rupert, Edmonton; R. N. Beatty, Edmonton; and Hamilton Bros., Innisfail.

In the aged stallion class, Layzell and Parr went to the top with their Calgary Champion Mercier. Second place went to Daniel, a good upstanding grey, belonging to Rupert. Dygert was third with a good topped, well balanced horse, Loddie. In three-year-olds, McClain was first with Chieftain, an upstanding, thick set, stylish black, first in his class at Calgary, and reserve champion here. Dygert was second with a good, thick colt, Clipper Hill Defender, and Mann third with Nabob. In yearling stallions, Geo. Lane and Co. were first with Sentinel, a good colt of size, substance and quality, with clean, strong legs and good feet. The same firm was also fourth with Spearmint, another good colt. Davenport had the Calgary winner Pippin of Acme, in second place, and he was also sixth with Jalap of Acme. Rowley was third and fifth and McClain seventh.

Females

Beatty was first in brood mares, with the refined, comely Hazel. McClain went to the top in the mares with the drafty, typey Duchess K. Dygert had two good entries second and third, in Caletta and Queenie, both types of good quality, and good action. McClain had a very classy pair of fillies, first and second in two-year-olds, Nina Bell and Pearl. The yearling fillies were a strong class, especially the tops. Hamilton was first with a good topped, compact black, with good feet and pasterns, the get of a stallion sold him by Galbraith and Sons a couple of years ago. Rowley was second and third, with two quality fillies, Gertrude and June. Davenport was fourth and sixth and Hamilton fifth. The award for three, the progeny of one stallion, went to Davenport; second, Lane; third, Rowley. Championship mare, McClain's Nina Bell; reserve, Hamilton Bros.' Peggie. Best Canadian bred mare, Hamilton Bros. on Peggie; reserve, Rowley on Gertrude. Best Canadian bred stallion, Sentinel, Geo. Lane and Co.; reserve, Pippin of Acme, E. A. Davenport.

Percheron Futurity

Fillies—1, Peggie, Hamilton Bros.; 2, Gertrude, Rowley; 3, June, Rowley; 4, Peace of Acme, Davenport; 5, Poppy, Hamilton Bros.; 6, Rose of Acme, Davenport; 7, Senora, Lane; 8, Sun Dance, Lane.

Stallions—1, Sentinel, Lane; 2, Pippin of Acme, Davenport; 3, Jalap of Acme, Davenport; 4, Spearmint, Lane; 5, Magic of Acme, Rowley; 6, Swan of Acme, Rowley; 7, Herbert K. McClain.

Belgians

The Belgian aged stallion class was probably the best of any of the heavy draft breeds at Edmonton. There was a great turnout of high-class horses. Vanstone and Rogers had a very fine entry, first, in Bismarck. This horse's stylish carriage, great front and good action made him hard to beat, and it was only after a good deal of consideration on the part



Lefebure's Clairon

Layzell and Parr's Grand Champion Belgian Male at Edmonton.

of Dean Curtiss that the grand championship went to another strong entry, the three-year-old, Lefebure's Clairon, belonging to Layzell and Parr, Calgary, and which was also grand champion of the breed at Calgary.

Layzell and Parr were second with the thickset, powerful Lois 2nd, and Dygert's third with the stylish, good moving Ceylon's Caesar. Beatty showed a real good horse, Barron de Pelletier, second in two-year-olds. This horse is cut after the popular Belgian pattern, and with his masculine front, strong back and hard, durable legs and feet, shows great improvement since last spring show. The Mance Farming Co. had some creditable entries in the younger stuff and females, but the premier honors in the latter again fell to Miller, of Huxley, with Lefebure's Bubbins and Rosa de Canada, which won the championship and reserve respectively.

Shires

Tom Rawlinson, of Innisfail, and McKenzie Bros., Lacombe, had matters between them in the shire classes. McKenzie Bros., who have just purchased the shire stud of Countess I. M. Bubna, Merino Ranch, Cochrane, have not yet had the opportunity to get their stock in show shape.

The brood mare classes went to McKenzie Bros. and the dry mares to Rawlinson. McKenzie Bros. won the three-year-old fillies, the foals and the progeny classes. Rawlinson had championship in stallions with Saxon Lad, and the same in mares

with Coulee Princess, the reserves going to McKenzie Bros.

Suffolks

F. J. Hartel, Alia, Alta., was the only exhibitor in Suffolks. His string of horses was most creditable and he fully deserved his prize money.

The Shorthorns

Some new blood came forward at Ed-which fought out matters at Calgary the previous week. W. C. Short, of Edmonton, monoton to try conclusions with the herds



Carrie's Last

Grand Champion Shorthorn Cow, Calgary, 1920. Owned by Carpenter and Ross.

showed a small herd of really good animals, and if he did not get very far up in the prize money, still he was there, and in right good company at that. Geo. W. Uren, of Bremner, another Alberta breeder, also made a creditable showing, as did A. R. Mann, of Scottford. B. Berry, of Fedorah; R. P. Ottewill, Clover Bar; Geo. R. Ball, of Strathcona; T. W. Heath, Lougheed; I. R. Lindsay, Clover Bar; and one or two others. Capt. Tom Robson, made considerable changes in the Calgary awards. In the senior yearling bulls, Barron's good calf, Lavender Chief, was placed under the Carpenter and Ross bull, which he beat at Calgary. In the two-year-olds, Barron's fourth bull at Calgary, Prince Shenley, went to third place, his second prize bull, Prince Royal, to fourth place here, while Bowes stepped up to second place with Kimmel Captain. In the aged cows, Barron's Baroness Queen went up to third place, beating Max Mina 12th, the Carpenter and Ross entry. In the two-year-old heifers, the Carpenter and Ross entry, Strawberry Blossom, third at Calgary, was second here. Bowes' Southview Snowden, came up a place, and Barron's entry, Fairview Jubilee 5th, second at Calgary, was placed fourth. There were a few other minor changes, but the foregoing are the most important. The awards are as follows:

Bull, three years and over—1, Lancaster Lord, Barron; 2, Maxwellton Major, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Meadow Lawn Diamond, Short. Two years—1, Maxwellton Monarch, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Kimmel Captain, Bowes; 3, Pleasant Shenley, Barron; 4, Prince Royal, Barron. Senior Yearling—1, Maxwellton Ornament, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Lavender Chief, Barron; 3, Bon Accord Chief, Berry. Junior yearling—1, Maxwellton Evolution, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Clear the Way, Currie; 3, Collynie Marquis, Bowes; 4, Model Prince, Barron. Senior calf—1, Maxwellton Rodney 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Augusta Stamp, Barron. Junior Calf—1, Maxwellton Monarch 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Cornerstone, Currie; 3, Forest Brook Chief, Short; 4, Proud Boy 2nd, Uren. Senior Champion, 2 years and over—Championship, Maxwellton Monarch, Carpenter and Ross; reserve, Lancaster Lord, Barron. Junior championship, under two years—Championship, Maxwellton Evolution, Carpenter and Ross; reserve, Rodney 2nd, Carpenter and Ross. Grand championship—Maxwellton Monarch, Carpenter and Ross; reserve, Maxwellton Evolution, Carpenter and Ross. Cow, three years or over—1, Carrie's Last, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Collynie's Best, Bowes; 3, Fairview Baroness Queen, Barron; 4, Max Mina 12th, Carpenter and Ross. Heifer, two years—1, Lovely Thaxton 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Strawberry Blossom 2nd, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Southview Snowden, Bowes; 4, Fairview Jubilee 5th, Barron. Senior yearling—1, Rosa Hope 20th, Barron; 2, Max Rosewood 5th, Carpenter and Ross. Junior yearling—1, Rosebud Heroine, Bowes; 2, Max Mina 20th, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Kimmel Diadem, Ralphs; 4, Diamond Maid S., Short. Senior calf—1, Rosebud Lass, Bowes; 2, Augusta Girl, Barron; 3, Lady Monrath 2nd, Currie; 4, Lavender Lass, Bowes; 5, Miss Ramsden 2nd, Currie; 6, Lavender 48th, Barron. Junior calf—1, Rosa Hope 22nd, Barron; 2, Lancaster Lady, Barron; 3, Max Gloster 24th, Carpenter and Ross; 4, Forest Brook Maud, Short. Senior champion, two years or over—Championship, Carrie's Last, Carpenter and Ross; reserve, Collynie Best, Bowes. Junior champion, under two years—Championship, Rosa Hope 20th, Barron; reserve, Rosebud Lass, Bowes. Grand championship—Championship, Carrie's Last, Carpenter and Ross; reserve, Rosa Hope 20th, Barron.

Groups

Three, the get of one bull—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, 3, Barron; 4, Currie; 5, Bowes. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, 3, 5, Barron; 4, Bowes. Three calves under one year—1, 5, Barron; 2, Carpenter and Ross; 3, Bowes; 4, Currie. Senior herd—1, 4, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes. Junior herd—1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, Barron; 3, Bowes. Breeder's herd; 1, Carpenter and Ross; 2, 4, Barron; 3, Bowes.

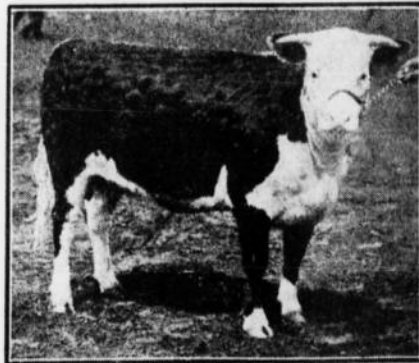
Herefords

Geo. E. Fuller Co. Ltd., Calgary, and O. A. Boggs, of Daysland, did not bring their herds on to Edmonton, leaving Frank Collicut, Crossfield; The Curtice Cattle Co. Ltd., Calgary; J. C. Sherry, Edmonton; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; A. B. Cook, Townsend, Mont.; and a few single entries to fight matters out. W. N. Hunter, of Orangeville, made quite a few changes in this section also, but his decisions were in the main popular. The Collicut entries came well to the top, especially in the females, his senior calf, Willow Springs Purchase, being made junior and reserve grand female champion. Vernon Smith had a very good entry in senior calves, Greenwood Fairfax, a correctly patterned, strong topped, meaty youngster. Sherry had also some well turned, thick calves forward. T. F. Cadzow, Edmonton, had an outstanding bull of good scale, third in the two-year-olds.

Bull, three years or over—1, Beau Perfection 48th, Curtice; 2, Beau Donald 192nd, Curtice; 3, Cavalier, Clifford. Two years—1, Beau Donald 215th, Curtice; 2, Fairfax Perfection, Clifford; 3, Willow Springs Ford, Cadzow; 4, Beau Donald 72nd, Curtice. Senior yearling—1, Panama 81st, Cook; 2, Panama 100th, Cook; 3, Gay Lad 3rd, Collicut; 4, Beau Donald 223rd, Curtice. Junior yearling—1, Willow Springs Radio, Collicut; 2, Willow Springs Repeat, Collicut; 3, Beau Donald 226th, Curtice; 4, Beau Carlos 29th, Cook. Senior calf—1, Willow Springs Gay Lad 24th, Collicut; 2, Greenwood Fairfax 23rd, Smith; 3, Willow Springs Gay Lad 27th, Collicut; 4, Panama 126th, Cook. Junior calf—1, Cavalier Perfection, Clifford; 2, Beau Donald 245th, Curtice; 3, Beau Perfection 80th, Curtice; 4, Cavalier 2nd, Clifford. Senior champion, two years or over—Championship, Beau Perfection 48th, Curtice; reserve, Beau Donald 215th, Curtice. Junior champion, under two years—Championship, Panama 81st, Cook; reserve, Gay Lad 24th, Collicut. Bull—Grand championship, Panama 81st, Cook; reserve, Beau Perfection 48th, Curtice. Cow, three years or over—1, Miss Joy, Cook; 2, Perfection Lass 5th, Clifford; 3, Belle Donald 241st, Curtice; 4, Belle Donald 240th, Curtice. Heifer, two years—1, Lady Joy 2nd, Cook; 2, Lady Armour Fairfax, Clifford; 3, Belle Donald 254th, Curtice; 4, Miss Ratherine Fairfax, Sherry. Senior Yearling—1, Panama's Joy, Cook; 2, Lady Panama 79th, Cook; 3, Belle Donald 260th, Curtice; 4, Perfection Lass 10th, Clifford. Junior yearling—1, Willow Springs Melody 2nd, Collicut; 2, Panama's Joy 2nd, Cook; 3, Hadley's Pride, Collicut; 4, May Queen Fairfax 2nd, Clifford. Senior calf—1, Willow Springs Purchase, Collicut; 2, Lady Panama 95th, Cook; 3, Willow Springs Gay Lass 39th, Collicut; 4, Lady Perfection 64th, Cook. Junior calf—1, Willow Springs Gay Lass 35th, Collicut; 2, Willow Springs Melody 3rd, Collicut; 3, Belle Donald, 285th, Curtice; 4, Perfection Lass 12th, Clifford. Senior champion, 2 years and over—Championship, Lady Joy 2nd, Cook; reserve, Miss Joy, Cook. Junior champion, under two years—Championship, Willow Springs Purchase, Collicut; reserve, Panama's Joy, Cook. Female grand champion—Championship, Lady Joy 2nd, Cook; reserve, Willow Springs Purchase, Collicut.

Groups

Three, the get of one sire—1, 3, Cook; 2, 5, Collicut; 4, Curtice. Two, the progeny of one cow—1, Cook; 2, Clifford; 3, 5, Collicut; 4, Curtice. Graded herd—1, Clifford; 2, 3, Curtice. Breeder's herd—1,



Bonnie Lady Panama

Junior Yearling Hereford Heifer. Shown By O. A. Boggs, Daysland, at Calgary Fair. She was a winner in two classes.

Cook; 2, Collicut; 3, Curtice; 4, Smith. Three calves, either sex—1, Collicut; 2, Cook; 3, Curtice; 4, Clifford.

The Angus

Exhibitors, Carpenter and Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; S. C. Pritchard, Camrose; C. H. Richardson, Bowden; and A. E. and E. S. Clemens, Sedgewick. Pritchard had some good entries here, especially his junior heifer calf, Elsa Erica of Glenrose, a short-legged nugget of beef of distinctive quality, even in width and lines, and good enough for the judge, G. H. Hutton, to make junior and reserve grand female champion. Pritchard was also well into the money with his other entries. As regards the majority of the placings, they were much the same as at Calgary, both Richardson and Clemens holding their own well in stiff competition. Carpenter and Ross had the majority of the first placings in the females. They also secured the grand championships for both bulls and females. Richardson took the junior and reserve in bulls, as well as the reserve grand. He also annexed the Alberta-bred female prize and was first in the progeny class, Clemens securing the other award for two, the progeny of one cow.

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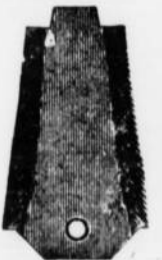


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Holsteins

The Holstein herds which competed at Calgary were augmented here by that of George Bevington, Winterburn, Alta. Considerable surprise was expressed at the decision of Judge Platt, in putting the Laycock aged bull, Korndyke Posch Pontiac, grand champion at Calgary last week, down to third place, giving as his reasons that the bull was going off color and was rolling badly in his hide. The decision of the next judge on the circuit will be awaited with interest. The Hulet herd made a very fine showing, and annexed the majority of the first places, and all the championships. Bevington exhibited a specially well-bred, typey junior heifer calf, which got first in his class. There was strong competition all through, the C.P.R. herd from Strathmore and Laycock's herd affording the best of rivalry.

Ayrshires

James Bowden, Lacombe, and W. H. Morrison and Sons, Fairlight, Sask., were the only competitors in Ayrshires. The Bowden herd is beginning to get into good bloom, and the female entries, which had the majority of the first placings, show good size, mellow udders, capacity, and good veining. The grand champion bull from this herd, Prince Orange of Fairmount, is wonderfully strong of top and deep of middle. Morrison was strong in the other male classes, especially in young bulls.

Jerseys

W. J. Williamson, Fort Saskatchewan, had out a strong herd, and got most of the awards in this breed. F. P. Latch, of Edmonton, Herbert Riddell, Frank G. Rowland, and R. C. MacDonald, Edmonton, had some real strong entries between them. MacDonald was second in senior yearling bulls, Latch second in four-year-old cows and first in junior calves, winning the junior female championship and reserve grand. Riddell was first in three-year-old cows and got the reserve senior championship. Rowland won in two-year-old heifers, and MacDonald was second in senior calves.

SHEEP

In Shropshires, A. McEwen, Brantford, Ont.; Thos Smith and Co., North Battleford, Sask.; and W. J. Hoover and Sons, Bittern Lake, Alta, were the exhibitors. McEwen got both championships; Hoover got the reserve male championships and both pens. In Oxfords, Arkell and Sons, Teeswater, Ont.; S. G. Carlyle, Edmonton; The Western Stock Ranches, Calgary; T. M. Reed, Strathcona; and Geo. R. Ball, Strathcona, put up some fast competition. The Western Stock Ranches secured the championship for ram, with the reserve to Arkell and Sons, who also secured the female championship. In Hampshires, McEwen and A. B. Campbell, of Edmonton, had some good competition. McEwen got the majority of the first placings, and all championships and pen prizes. In Southdowns, Hoover and Sons, Smith and Arkell divided matters between them. In Suffolks, The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. had the principal awards, with E. E. Swift, of Clover Bar following up. Cotswold's had Smith as the only exhibitor of this breed. Leicesters were divided up between J. K. Thomson, of Stratford, Ont., and Smith and Co. A. C. Stewart, of Lethbridge, had practically all the money in Lincolns, and Smith and Co. in the Dorset Horns.

SWINE

The five principal exhibitors of Berkshires were Wm. Gilbert, of Stony Plain; The Wright Farms, of Drinkwater, Saskatchewan; The Canada Land and Irrigation Co.; A. E. Fane, of Edmonton, and John H. Pierce, also of Edmonton. Wm. Gilbert, The Wright Farms and The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. had entries in nearly every class, and the competition was very keen.

The championship for the best sow of any age was awarded to Wm. Gilbert, while the reserve ribbon went to The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., of Medicine Hat. The Wright Farms, with a boar under two years of age, was awarded the championship for the best Berkshire boar of any age, and Wm. Gilbert took the reserve ribbon with a boar of the same age. The championship and reserve sows were outstanding animals, possessing quality that would have been hard to beat anywhere.

In the Hampshires, W. J. Hoover and Sons, of Bittern Lake, had some excellent individuals and took a good share of the prize money. J. W. Bailey, of Wetaskiwin, was the only exhibitor of Duroc-Jerseys. He had heavy entries in every class, and was awarded all the prizes.

In Yorkshires, O. B. Moore, of Edmonton, was awarded the championship for the best Yorkshire boar of any age, and the reserve ribbon went to Geo. R. Ball.

The championship and reserve ribbon for the best Yorkshire sow of any age were both awarded to Geo. Ball. In Tamworths, E. C. Morrison, of Fairlight, Saskatchewan, was awarded the championship for boar of any age, and Lawrence Rye reserve championship. Lawrence Rye was also awarded the championship for best Tamworth sow of any age, and the reserve championship went to Wm. Gilbert, of Stony Plain. Hoover took the championship and reserve ribbon in the Hampshires, on boars as well as sows. The animals that were awarded these prizes were splendid specimens of the breed and outstanding winners. The championships in the Poland-Chinas were equally divided between F. H. Weineke, of Stony Mountain, Manitoba, and The Canada Land and Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat. The Canada Land and Irrigation Co. was awarded the Championship for the best Poland-China boar of any age, and the reserve championship for the best sow of any age of that breed, while Weineke took the championship for the best sow, and reserve for the best boar.

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Religion and Life

Is There a Double Standard in the Church?—By

Rev. H. D. Rams

AT a certain western church conference not long ago the laymen brought in a resolution advocating a system of equality of salaries of ministers of the church, based on length of service and taking into consideration the family of the minister. Now this seems on the surface a very desirable consummation of affairs and it would appear almost ungracious to criticize it. Doubtless the framers of the resolution meant well. As a matter of fact their proposal is really a Christian and a right one—but I do not think for one moment they dreamt of the far-reaching nature of the proposal they were making. One of the ministers who usually says what he thinks, called out, amid laughter, "will the laymen do the same?" Will every doctor or lawyer or farmer agree to the equalization of returns? If not, why apply the principle to the ministry?

Now at that time there appeared to me evidence of an underlying thought that some of us ministers find consciously or unconsciously expressed by men and women in the church. So many people in the church seem to base their view of the minister and his work and its return, even the whole manner of his life, on the view that there are really two standards of life and conduct in the church of Christ, one for the clergyman and another for his people. In this article I want to give some manifestations of this thought and ask the question: Is it right that we should grant that there are two standards of conduct in the church? What do you think?

One of the alarming facts of the church life of the West is the paucity of candidates for the ministry of the various churches. In various forms this matter has been discussed. The question of larger salaries in these days of the disappearing dollar has been inevitably introduced into the discussion. The undoubted fact that minister after minister has been reduced to the verge of need through the increased cost of living and stationary salaries, has been given publicity through the press. And rightly so. But some very good people do not like this. One recently said in a discussion that if the ministers were really consecrated to their work they would not worry about salaries. I supposed she meant that we were to be fed by the ravens. Unfortunately the grocer has to charge the minister as he charges everyone else—so has the clothier and other purveyors of the necessities.

The writer of this article has usually found that the people who talk like this are very comfortably fixed themselves. Some with very bulky bank accounts preach this doctrine to the minister who has a difficult job to make ends meet, to ministers whose small salary is almost constantly away behind the proper time of payment. Now if those very good people showed themselves that they placed no value upon money, if their own standards of value were unworthy, I think most ministers I know, would pay more attention to their protestations. But that is not the case. Some of them who talk like this have made the whole basis of their life a cash basis, they have worked for money and got it and even then, if the flow stops for a little time for any cause or other, they readily proclaim the fact to a weary world. But they see no inconsistency in preaching to the minister the gospel of involuntary poverty. Is that fair?

I heard not long ago of a certain craftsman in a certain prairie town who is also a church official. This particular man went to a church meeting and moved that his minister's salary, a very small one, remain the same for the coming year, despite the increased cost of living. Very shortly after, he raised the price of his own commodity by 50 per cent. Put those two facts together

and they are quite humorous—to everyone but the minister. He must have had two standards or he could not have acted so. His commodity was mainly a labor commodity. So is the minister's, though the minister's position has required a long and expensive training and the other man's has not. If the community was so poverty stricken that it could not pay the minister a little more—how about its ability to pay the craftsman?

It is not simply in the matter of money, that this disparity shows itself. Laymen will often apologise for practices in which they indulge by saying, "It does not matter about me, but I confess I would not like to see my minister do this." Why not? Because somehow or other, the two standard idea is rooted in that man's mind. That can only mean that the man judges that the minister ought to be specially righteous so that he can carry the whole community on his back. The minister's life is thus made unreal. To many men this is the hardest burden of the ministry. It is often a vexatious burden to a minister's family, for the whole family is exposed to the same standard of criticism. If the minister's children do some of the things that laymen's children, Christian laymen's children, do with impunity, why the community will be so shocked. Pity the youngsters.

I am meaning no slight to Roman Catholicism when I say that at the bottom this is the doctrine that is a survival of the old monastic idea. Once in Christendom there were monks and men. You remember that Matthew Arnold, later in history, said that there were three order of beings, men, women and clergymen. In most clergymen do not desire to be in any such category. Neither do they desire to be in a divided class at all. They are men and Christians. At least, that is their aim and endeavor. And they wish to be treated as such. Seeking no special privileges, they yet desire in all things a square deal. They desire that laymen should recognize, in all fairness, that if sacrifices are right for the minister, they are right for the layman. The present day minister has no hankering for the return of the day when ministers were objects of charity. They even desire to remove the remnants of such a system yet remaining in the churches of Christ. And they believe that more and more all right-minded laymen are with them in this desire. The signs in the churches point that way.

We Protestants believe in the universal priesthood of believers. We are all kings and priests in Jesus Christ. Except for purposes of convenience and leadership, there is no division amongst us. The minister is simply a Christian man separated because that is convenient and right, for the due carrying on of the work of the church. But there is no absolute difference between his Christian status and that of the layman, no difference that makes one standard of conduct right for him and another for his people. We shall do the true thing if we all recognize that there are two standards in human life, one for the Christian who willingly bears Christ's yoke and one for the one who refuses to do so. That is the only possible division. In the church we are all one and all equally bound to obey our Lord.

So for myself I do not believe that there ought to be two standards in the church of Christ.

NOTE.—The writer of this weekly sermon article wishes to thank the correspondents who have written appreciatively of sermons. He is always glad to hear from readers, even when they dissent from his views. In some cases correspondents have not given their name and address, or their letters would have been answered.

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The Countrywoman

The Manitoba Elections

THE Manitoba elections are now far enough in the past to give them a brief survey. It is most unfortunate from the women's viewpoint that none of the rural constituencies are represented by women, but, of course, all good things cannot come at once. While we don't believe in putting a woman into parliament or the legislature because she is a woman and will therefore solve all the women's difficulties, we do think that there are a great many women in the rural parts of Manitoba who would have made better representatives than some of the men we have. However, we hope that in the course of the next four years a few good rural women will come to the top whose ability will mark them for representatives after the next election.

In Winnipeg four women were candidates—Mrs. Arthur Rogers on the Liberal ticket, and who was elected, Mrs. Lipsett-Skinner, on the Conservative ticket, and Mrs. John Dick and Mrs. Luther Holling as Independents. Mrs. Rogers received 1,541 first choices, Mrs. Dick, 1,307, Mrs. Skinner 359, and Mrs. Holling, 105. Since 48,246 persons voted it will be seen that only a small number gave their first choices to the women candidates. There was such a medley of candidates in Winnipeg, and the campaign was conducted under all kinds of handicaps, chief of which was the disorganization of the telephone system in its transfer from manual to automatic, that it is a wonder a "mere woman" was able to make the grade at all.

Mrs. Rogers, the successful candidate, has surely the best wishes of us all. It is quite likely that she will need them. She happens to belong to the government party which has the largest single group in the House, but which will be enabled to carry on the business of government only with the help of some other group or groups. That government will be watched and every supporter of it, particularly including that one lonely woman, for possible defections from the straight and narrow path. If they happen to be of the variety of good, old-fashioned Presbyterians, their training in "circumspection" should surely stand them in good stead. Whether we believe in women's women or not, Mrs. Rogers will probably be accredited by women as the special emissary and custodian of all the legislative desires which womanly hearts are set upon. And when we are adding responsibilities to her, or reminding her of those she has already assumed, don't let us forget that she is a human person and requires our sympathy and encouragement as well as our admonition. If she makes a mistake, and she will make them, it is quite unlikely that anyone will overlook an opportunity of bringing it to her attention, but when she does well there will be less inclination to bring that to her notice. Human nature is so constituted. But let us all give Manitoba's first woman legislator a real chance, and we will find it will be good for her, and good for the people of Manitoba.

Some Welfare Problems

It is a matter of regret that Mrs. John Dick, who was an independent candidate in the Winnipeg elections, was unsuccessful. Mrs. Dick will be remembered by the women who attended the convention of the United Farmers in Brandon, last year, for she spoke there on the Dower Law. Mrs. Dick entered the contest just two weeks before polling day. She was one who was inconvenienced through the telephone adjustment, and since she did not belong to either the Conservative, Liberal or Labor parties it was somewhat more difficult to secure newspaper publicity. In spite of it all, however, she did not drop out until after the 32nd count.

Mrs. Dick had a number of ideas regarding the carrying on of welfare work that are worth a trial. She thinks that welfare homes, old-folk homes, children's shelters and all similar institutions should be maintained at public expense, should be all organized to eliminate overlapping, and should be administered by public funds in charge of a board of directors and all under government supervision. To take this city alone there have been campaigns to raise funds for the Children's Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Knowles Home for Boys, to mention only a few

since New Years'. It seems particularly awful that the Children's Hospital should be dependent on public beneficence for maintenance. Mrs. Dick pointed out in her speeches and her interviews that during the war when conscription was about to be introduced much was made of the thought that life was the state's when the state was in danger. Mrs. Dick thought it only consistent that when life, and child life especially, was in danger of going under in the struggle for existence that the state should take the responsibility of caring for it. And even in these days of stupendous public expenditure when every addition to the expense of running the country is looked upon as an evil thing, this particular expense would not

add a very great burden to all the people. The municipal hospital schemes in Saskatchewan, where, for a few dollars a quarter-section, these hospitals are maintained, would rather indicate that Mrs. Dick is correct. The day is coming when health will be as free to the people as education is today. And the day is coming, too, when the state will care for those who are unable to care for themselves, and who, unfortunately, have no person to rely upon, and when the institution for those persons will not be dependent on the generosity and charity of the public. It is unfortunate that Mrs. Dick will have to work on this problem from outside the four walls of the legislature instead of within.

Better Baby Contest

Twenty-three babies were examined by Dr. Ellen Douglas at the baby health contest, under the auspices of the Beautiful Plains Agricultural Society, at Neepawa, on July 1st. Mothers were almost universal in their expression of satisfaction at receiving such an opportunity of having babies examined and their appreciation of the excellent advice received from Dr. Douglas.

Some mothers may be surprised to learn that points were deducted for over weight. Other babies lost a few points for artificial feeding, minor physical defects, imperfect skin condition, etc.

The health certificates will be received by mothers shortly.

Some of the highest scores:

Baby Elizabeth Whitehouse, Brookdale, 100 per cent.

Baby Mary Doris Gunn, Eden, 100 per cent.

Baby Dorothy McLaughlin, Neepawa, 97 per cent.

Baby James Murray Wilson, Neepawa, 97 per cent.

Baby Leonard James Burton, Eden, 96 per cent.

Baby Douglas Davidson, Neepawa, 95 per cent.

Nine other babies obtained 90 per cent. or more.

Nurse Webb will be glad to discuss any matter concerning baby's welfare with any mother.

Red Cross and Health

Dr. F. G. Fitzgerald, professor of hygiene at Toronto University, a member of the national council of public health, and honorary advisor in public health matters to the Canadian Red Cross Society, in a very interesting interview

with the Calgary Albertan said: "If every city and town would spend one dollar per head of its population every year in the promotion of public health, every province fifty cents for provincial work; and the dominion twenty-five cents per head of the population of Canada my profession would practically cease to exist, or at least, the necessity for merely curative medicine would almost disappear."

"When I speak of public health," he added, "I do not mean the necessary work of cleaning the streets, the provision of cemeteries, or even of hospitals, but such institutions as prenatal clinics for maternity cases, well-baby centres, school clinics, tuberculosis dispensaries for incipient cases, clinics for venereal diseases, and most important of all, educational propaganda

which such institutions as these would be the means of disseminating. Toronto and Detroit are already spending \$1.00 a head per year for public health purposes. The task of medical men would soon become that of promoting the health of the community rather than of attending to the sick, if such measures as these were adopted."

"Dr. Fitzgerald was discussing the question, 'How can the Red Cross enter the field when there are already various voluntary and governmental agencies engaged in public health work?' His answer was, 'In spite of the fact that sums of money are voted for public health purposes, these sums are hopelessly inadequate to meet the need. The Red Cross aims to stimulate public opinion to a realization of the necessity for much larger appropriations than those which are made today. It can bring to bear a public opinion which will make assured the voting of larger sums by governments. Its great objective, in its campaign in Canada, is the lessening of preventable

deaths and of preventable sickness

"While the Canadian Red Cross society has complete charge of all Red Cross activities in the Dominion, the provincial divisions exercise autonomy in their respective provinces, each of which has its peculiar problems. The first efforts of the society in drawing up its peace time program has been to find out what other agencies are doing, and it does not attempt to enter fields which are already covered."

"Dr. Fitzgerald mentioned four such voluntary agencies which are doing important work at the present time—the child welfare section of the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, the Canadian National Council for combating venereal disease, and the Canadian National Council for mental hygiene."

"The Red Cross," he said, "has financially assisted all four of these agencies, and is bringing about a co-ordination of the efforts which they are making. The society is also working with the St. John Ambulance Association, the Victorian Order of Nurses, the National Association of Trained Nurses and the Canadian Association for Nursing Education."

Publicity for Labor-Savers

While we all think labor-saving machinery is the only way for a long time to come by which we can meet the need of help in farm homes, it is difficult to have farm women know just what labor-saving machinery they can get for their homes. The exhibit of labor-saving machinery in the industrial buildings at the provincial fairs is about the only specific publicity they ever get, and the percentage of farm women who need these things and who get to the city fairs is very small.

But the state of Indiana has a real idea that with co-operation could be adapted to the three prairie provinces. Think about this idea, and if you have any practical idea for working it out, send it in the *The Countrywoman*, and perhaps between all of us who are interested in labor-saving devices, we can get some way of letting the farm men and women see what is really available.

This is the story as it appeared in *The Farmers' Wife*:—"The State of Indiana is sending out a train called The Home Demonstration Special for a month's tour of Indiana towns. This special is to be the basis of an intensive campaign designed to interest every hoosier farmer in putting into his home a running water system, together with the improvement which such a system makes possible. Already dozens of requests for plans for septic tanks, for farm water systems and other features shown on the train have been received at Purdue University from the towns visited by the train. These blue prints are furnished at actual cost of printing and mailing, the highest being less than 50 cents."

"The train is being run under the auspices of the agricultural extension department of the university with the New York Central lines, Indiana Home Economics' Association, and Indiana Farmers' Federation co-operating. Lecturers from the university, both men and women are on the train and several women from the Home Economics' organizations are helping in this work."

"Three coaches of the train are equipped complete with running water systems for the farm. One of these shows how a power system will run the washer, provide electric current for an iron, operate a churn, force water to the kitchen and bathroom as well as to the milk house and to the barn. The other car shows similar features and in addition a septic tank to take care of sewage disposal. An unusually large number of farmers are planning to build these tanks as they can do this work themselves during the slack seasons, while the plumbing work must be done by skilled tradesmen."

"The third car shows three individual systems for providing running water in the farm house. The gas engine or electrical equipment, together with pressure tanks, etc., is in place and any man can get valuable pointers by seeing the equipment in this car. The fourth car serves as a lecture room, and another car is used as living quarters by the staff of the train."



The Doo Dads

Margaret Minaker

Have you bright-eyed youngsters
Waiting for the mail?
"Don't forget the Doo Dads!"
As you strike the trail,
Then you know the welcome
When you come along,
Coaxing little voices,
Rising like a song.

"What do the Doo Dads do, Dad?
Read us the story, Mum!
Just can't wait a minute,
The Doo-Dad Guide has come!"

Smiles they say are golden,
Laughter's precious, too,
There's a heap of treasure,
Artist-man, for you,
Lonely little faces,
Laughingly a-tilt,
Childish voices bubbling
With this little lit.

"What do the Doo Dads do, Dad?
Read us the story, Mum!
Just can't wait a minute,
The Doo-Dad Guide has come!"

Farm Women's Clubs

Roseview's Year Work

IN the early part of January our executive met and planned a program to cover a period of four months. We decided to leave the first meeting of every third month open as a social meeting, these to be in charge of two members, to entertain the local in any way they should choose.

At the first meeting following this, although on a very cold day, we had quite a large attendance, and after the necessary business was completed, the meeting was turned over to the two ladies in charge. They at once started us on a "trip to the Zoo." Each lady was given a square of white cotton on which the name of an animal was written and a conundrum on a slip of paper was attached to the cotton by a needle and black thread. Each one read her conundrum and endeavored to answer it, after which they set to work to outline in thread, the animal named on their square of cotton. This proved quite amusing and the judges had a difficult time to decide the winner. Light refreshments were then served, and when the "door of the Zoo swung open" each departed, feeling a closer tie uniting them for U.F.W.A. work.

The next meeting featured the report of our convention delegates. Regarding our political dues, we decided to get up a hard-time masquerade dance which proved both a social and financial success, the gross proceeds, \$183, leaving us a splendid balance. We decided to make another strong effort to establish a rest room. We approached one of the local merchants who is about to build a new store, to see if he could provide a room that we could rent and use as a rest room and a place to hold our meetings. We found him glad to serve us in this matter and he extended his store to include a room which he is renting to us at a most reasonable rate.

At our second meeting in February we had papers on the "four-square" plan namely an intellectual subject, A Pre-historic Niagara; physical, Colds—Causes, Preventives, and Cures; social, The Tariff; spiritual, The Church and The Man, each followed by discussion.

At our next meeting we tried to study a few planks of the Farmers' Platform, but just at this time we were very much concerned over music for our dance, so did not get very far on the planks. The reeve of the council at our next meeting, gave us a talk on Municipal Affairs which was very instructive.

This brought us around to our social meeting again, on April 3, and the two ladies in charge had an Easter bonnet social planned. There was a very large attendance of members and visitors. Each one was given a sheet of paper and a number of pins and ten minutes in which to make an Easter bonnet, which caused some lively excitement, and when the ladies displayed their creations in a "grand march," many were the styles set forth, and it was necessary to draw for the prize, as it seemed impossible to decide otherwise. Refreshments were then served and social intercourse enjoyed.

At our next meeting we are to have a mock municipal election decided by proportional representation. In this way we hope to get a clearer understanding of the system.—Mrs. Chas. Bruels, secretary, Roseview U.F.W.A.

A Varied Program

The regular meeting of the Bentley local was held on Wednesday evening with a fair attendance considering the bad roads. After the usual business, Mrs. C. F. Damron gave an excellent paper on early gardening. Many helpful ideas were given. Miss Leona Suggett swung the Indian Clubs very dexterously. Miss A. M. Archibald, our provincial secretary, was present and gave a splendid address to a very attentive audience. Miss Archibald is a pleasant speaker and explained the different phases of the U.F.W.A. work. She was given a cordial invitation to

revisit us in June. At the close a very dainty luncheon was served.—Mrs. J. B. Dane, secretary, Bentley U.F.W.A.

Resolution Re The Guide

"Resolved: 1. That we, the Gwynne U.F.W.A. consider The Guide as our official paper, and we feel that any attempt to cripple it on account of its policy regarding high tariff duties is a direct thrust at the farmers;

2. That members of this local will, as far as possible, buy only from firms that advertise in The Guide;

That this local will support The Guide financially by subscription."—Bernadine Luther, sec.-treas., Gwynne U.F.W.A. Gwynne, Alta.

True Blue Comes Back

True Blue local U.F.W.A., Whitla, met in regular session April 17. Ten members responded to the roll call. The main topic of discussion was the arranging for a Sunday forum. The secretary read several communications from the Central office, all of which were dealt with in due form. It was decided to set aside the rear end of our hall for a rest room, and the members were asked to assemble on a set date, and put such room in order. Owing to the amount of business, there was no time for an address or reading. Meetings are held monthly. All members are urgently requested to attend. New members solicited. All are welcome.—Mrs. McDaniel, club reporter.

Doondale Program

May—Roll call, Household Hints; program, Personal Naturalization. June—Roll call, Events in U.F.A. Political Movement; program, paper on Of What Benefit is the U.F.W.A. to The Farmers and Farm Women. July—Roll call, What Can be Done With Flour Sacks? program, Home Nursing, by Mrs. Garrison, Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. Flaherty. August—Roll call, Labor-saving Hints for Women; program, Butter Making by members. September—Roll call, What is Your Favorite Farm Paper? program, Suggestions for Making Farm Life More Attractive to Children. October—Roll call, each member read paragraph from Independent; program, discussion on How We Can Assist our Schools. November—Roll call, Pie Recipes; program, Property Rights of Married Women and Dower Act. December—Roll call, Inexpensive Christmas Gifts; program, Farmers' Platform and Review of the Year's Work.

Each meeting will open with O, Canada! and close with Organizer! Oh, Organize.—Mrs. Thos. Flaherty, secretary.

From Small Beginning

Our local was organized by D. C. West, secretary, Waskatemow U.F.A. on February 5, 1919. We had but five members to start with and only ten members December 31, 1919. However, we determined to show a better record for 1920. With one exception, the officers were re-elected. Every member determined to get one more new member and at present we have 20 members and we will not feel satisfied until every lady in our district has joined our band.

In January of this year, we co-operated with the U.F.A. in giving a concert and fish pond entertainment, from the proceeds of which the two locals jointly sent \$30 to the stricken south.

In February, working again with our U.F.A., we gave a poverty dance and basket social, clearing \$104.50 towards a U.F.A. hall fund. We sent a delegate to represent our local at the convention and had the honor of having our delegate elected as a member of the provincial board of U.F.W.A. directors.

We are at present working on an eiderdown puff (each member is making a section of the quilt in her home, these sections, when finished, to be joined together and covered) to be raffled on our annual rally day, July 14, the proceeds to go towards buying a community organ for the use of our school and community until the U.F.A. hall is built. We are all very enthusiastic over

our progress and wish all other U.F.W.A. locals and farm women's clubs a like success.—Mrs. A. H. Warr, sec.-treas., Waskatemow U.F.W.A.

Club Briefs

Welstock U.F.W.A. has been directing the efforts towards the raising of funds to be used in obtaining and furnishing a rest room. As the result of a very enjoyable and successful box social, picnic, and a tent at the Agricultural Fair, we have cleared \$343.95. Our membership for 1919 was 50.—Mrs. John Alton, Welstock.

We held a joint meeting with the Blackfoot U.F.A. in order to hear the reports of our delegates who attended the annual convention, to which we listened with great interest. Our U.F.W. delegates gave a splendid report of the work taken up at the convention, dealing with the laws unfair to women. At our business meeting, our canvassers reported 11 new members and still more to be canvassed.—Mrs. Walter Plater, secretary.

Mrs. George Johnston, secretary of Reliance U.F.W.A., writes that they are holding regular meetings and have 18 members on the roll. They are anxious to plan interesting meetings for the year.

I am very sorry to tell you our local has disbanded owing to so many people going away as a result of total crop failure in this district. We feel very badly to have to give up our U.F.W.A. meetings, but if good times come again I hope we can re-organize.—Mrs. B. Ennis, Masinasin, Alta.

We hope to arrange for a tea, an at-home, or something of this nature both for the sake of morale and finances. Though there is some improvement in roads and weather, conditions among the farmers are getting worse—shortage of feed has resulted in heavy loss among stock, some having lost half their herd. However, our local is making a big struggle to "carry on."—Mrs. M. N. Willis, Innisfree, Alta.

We had a splendid meeting recently. Ten members were present, and two new ones added. We spent a busy hour electing a new secretary also a program and a ways and means committee. We expect great results now both financially and socially. The U.F.A. joined us at five o'clock, and we spent a pleasant hour, the orchestra playing for us. One delegate gave us a very interesting account of the Calgary convention. Then F.W. Smith, U.F.A. director, gave us a splendid address. Our new secretary is Miss Della Nordstrom.—Mrs. H. E. Hamel, secretary, Canmore U.F.W.A.

The Junior U.F.A. at Oyen has chosen Progress as the name for their local. The president of the club remarked in this connection: "Now that we have given our local the name of Progress, let's stand right by it. Instead of allowing our members to gradually lose interest, let us begin our progress by starting a campaign for new members."—Geo. W. Cordell, secretary Progress Jr. local

The following new locals have recently joined the ranks of the United Farm Women. Rimbey—President, Mrs. E. A. Connelly; secretary, Mrs. K. H. Wates. Pine Bluff—Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Rathbone, Pine Bluff. Bonnie Brier—President, Mrs. E. J. Neilson; secretary, Miss Lura Belle Francis, Box G, Alsask, Sask. Cabin Lake—Mrs. L. P. Snyder, Delano.

The new U.F.A. local of Cairns hopes soon to form a Junior Branch. We are already planning concerts, sports, field day, etc.—Marjorie A. Shurmer, secretary.

Resulting from the formation of a new local in part of its territory, Forestburg U.F.W.A. has been obliged to disband.—Mrs. H. Towell, secretary.

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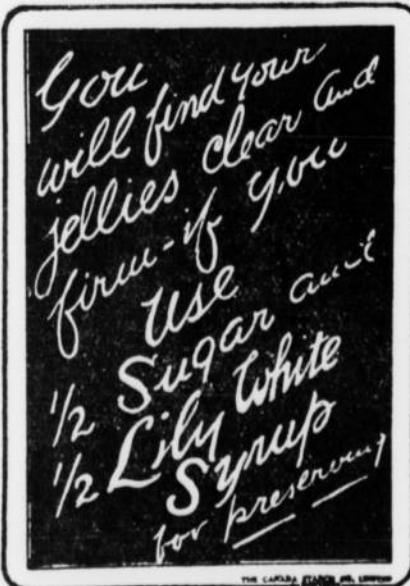
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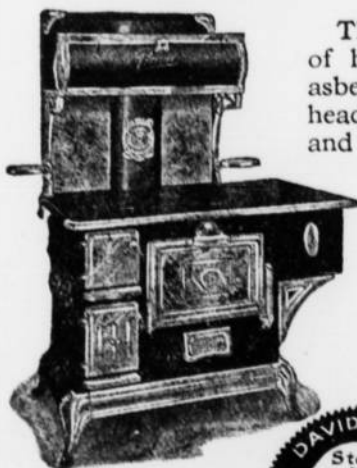
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Forming Baby's Habits

*May be Bonds of Misery or Golden Cords of Guidance—By
Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton*

THE babe comes to us with ten-
dencies, but without habits. It is
for us to make those habits. We
begin almost at the moment of birth
the formation of what may become

bonds of misery, or golden
cords of guidance into ever
widening realms of health
and happiness. The little
new soul and body is helpless
in our hands. How many
thousands of parents, nurses
and other guardians of in-
fancy and childhood choose
rather the path of present
ease or of least resistance and
least expense, rather than
the thornier road that leads
to future strength and com-
fort and victory.

A few have seen the vision.
A few have that long sight
which constitutes the very
essence of motherhood. A
few will bend their heads
and hearts, and pray in the words of the
poet:

"God make us wise to know
How strong the plant must grow
To bear so fair a flower."

It is very nearly as easy, probably for the
babe itself quite as easy, to form right
habits as wrong ones. The traditions of
many nations' "old wives' fables," and
the ever present giants of sloth and ignor-
ance are all in favor of wrong habit. On
the other hand, the growing trend of
public opinion of the better class, the
truest "culture" of today, the enlighten-
ment of science, and above all the teaching
of the ages, in the Book of all Books, and
in the words of the Lord Christ Himself
are in favor of right habit.

Already, in previous articles, I have
referred to the necessity of absolute
accuracy in the times of feeding, and all
other matters concerning the life of the
babe.

The same thought holds good in regard
to the bath, the hours of sleep, of "airing"
—even in regard to that sweet evening
hour when baby lies in Mother's lap,
before the fire, and with the velvet skin
exposed to the gentle heat, stretches her
little toes to the pleasant glow, and
gurgles and smiles beneath the caresses
of the hand that loves and tends her. I
always like to think of this as the time
when the father comes in from work, and
stands or kneels and watches too this
most beautiful picture of those he loves
best. He will hold as sacred as the
mother the beauty and delicacy of that
little body, those wonderful nerves, that
strangely opening intelligence. For he
too is a man of "vision." And the babe
who is tucked away to sleep just when the
birds are sleeping, and is surrounded with
this atmosphere of love, faith and tender-
ness will grow strong of body, sturdy of
nerve and true of soul.

Just as it is essential that the times of
supply of the little body should be regular,
so is it equally essential that times of
elimination, or removal of waste, should
be regular also. I have already spoken of
the care of two sources of elimination,
the skin which is cleansed by the bath and
the evening massage before the fire, and
the action of the air also at this time. The
lungs which breathe in oxygen and so
cleanse the blood, are supplied when the
babe has its daily "airing" or "out of
doors" hours.

Two other sources of elimination remain,
the bowels and the bladder. For the first
three months it is not easy to control the
evacuation of urine. A little observation,
however, will show the times that the
baby is likely to urinate, and much trouble
may be avoided by being ready for this.
After three months, by holding the babe
on a little vessel or bowl kept for the
purpose every two hours, the diapers may
be kept almost entirely dry. It should
be, if possible, the same two hours, four,
six, eight, etc., every day. The bowl may
be set on the lap, and the baby supported
against the breast, or it may be placed on
the floor, and the baby held against the
knees. For a boy baby a wide-mouthed
bottle may be held in place without
lifting him up at all. After about eight
months the baby may be sat up on the
commode chair, and left for a few min-
utes; he will quickly understand what is
wanted. The same plan is followed in
the matter of defecation. The bowels

move from one to four times daily with
tiny babies, usually not oftener than
twice with older ones. Irregular move-
ments of the bowels indicate irregular
methods, and frequently show more or
less digestive disturbance.

A normal, properly cared for
babe will defecate almost to
the minute, and this from
very early days. There is
no need for soiled diapers
with a well baby. In the
first weeks an old piece of
folded cotton laid in the
diaper you know will contain
the motion can simply be
lifted out and burned.

Of course all this refers to
the daytime. If a little baby
wets itself at night and
keeps warm and unchafed, I
do not think it is worth while
to disturb it to change it.
A little later you will be able
to train it to keep dry by



Dr. Laura S. M.
Hamilton

lifting it at ten o'clock, when you go
to bed, and then attending to it early
in the morning the moment it wakes.
A child should never be allowed to lie
awake and wet, nor should an older child
have the habit of wetting the bed, though
sometimes it is not till they are a couple of
years old that they will actually wake to
tell you about it.

Just one matter to note right here. No
baby under six months should ever be sat
up or fastened up with cushions, etc., or
held upright in the arms, for any purpose
except as indicated, and in the manner
described above, with the spine and head
well supported. It is time enough to sit a
baby up when it pulls itself into a sitting
posture. It will immediately fall back,
and do it all over again. This is as it
should be, Nature's own method; the
maximum of effort, then a rest, then the
effort repeated each time more strongly
than the last. The "old wives' method
of holding or fastening young babies in a
sitting posture gives the maximum of effort
and if you will allow the absurdity more
than maximum, and that without any
compensating rest and recuperation of
muscle and nerve; resulting in more cases
than can ever be known of deformities
of bone, and abnormalities of nerve
functioning.

For the first week or ten days the babe
cries to expand the vesicles of the lungs.
Later he cries because it is his only method
of expressing his feeling. To put some-
thing into his mouth or pick him up and
jerk him around every time he feels con-
versational is manifestly absurd.

A patient of mine once said to me with
comical admiration and wonderment in
her tone: "I believe you understand what
babies say when they cry." And I remem-
ber answering, dryly: "It's a blessing
someone does." But it is not very
difficult to understand. A little watch-
ing of the movement and facial expression,
a little careful listening to the tone or
time of the cry will tell much. Said a
splendidly sympathetic nurse one day as
the sudden loud cry of a healthy boy baby
began to take on a distinct rhythm.
"He's beginning to sing, Doctor, we need
not mind him." And at another time
when she was summoned by an indig-
nant bawl, only to be greeted when she
arrived by a curious spasmodic chuckling
cry, she looked at him and finding ab-
solutely nothing wrong remarked indig-
nantly, "I believe he's laughing at us." Later
development of that young man's
character proved both diagnoses to be
correct.

Therefore beware what habits you im-
pose on the baby through ignorance of
the reason he cries. Above all things do
not put a stopper, otherwise a "com-
fort" in his mouth ever nor walk with him
at night or any other time "to soothe him."
Find out what he wants and attend to that.

Be very careful in the matter of sleep-
ing habits. Babies are taught most
curious things going to sleep. Remember
whatever you repeat three or four days
running at bed time will be demanded as
by the laws of the Medes and Persians
thereafter. Therefore, do not rock or
walk or jerk a baby to sleep. Do not
give it things in its mouth or hands to
hold. The whole household, not to
speak of that of one's neighbor, may be
kept awake because some one of these

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essentials to repose is lacking, and you may be reduced to feeling that almost any life is preferable to that of a parent. Therefore beware!

Constipation is an unfortunately common and also a vicious habit, for besides the inconvenience it causes it is the open door for countless other troubles. Some poor infants are born with a naturally torpid bowel, owing to the continual stimulation considered necessary by the mother during prenatal days. A pregnant woman should try by every natural method within her power to obtain regular motion of the bowel without medication, especially for the first five or six months. Many more babies have this condition fastened upon them by, over zealous or rule-by-thumb nurses who insist on medication before the babe has even learned to feed. The violent stimulation of the bowel always produces a corresponding degree of torpidity or rest, which to the unreasoning doser of course indicates a call for more medicine, and so the habit is set up. The only method of cure (unless of course there is some malformation) is by absolute regularity of time as indicated above. This may be commenced by giving the babe a small injection of warm water, using an infant bulb syringe. Very often one bulb full will be ample. It should be given at exactly the same time every day, the amount of water lessened as quickly as possible till presently the more touching of the part will set up the required motion. Of course enemas must not be continued, or this too will become a habit.

Another habit that often is a worry is that of scratching the face or sucking the fingers. Both these may be overcome by simply slipping a stiff cuff, made of cardboard, over the baby's elbow (after the dress is on of course) and securing it in position with a safety pin. A piece of one of the cardboard containers that magazines are mailed in, answers well. Frequently this trouble only occurs when the babe is going to sleep, so that the disfiguring cuffs need not be in evidence. Sometimes little mitts will do better, depending on the disposition of the child. One baby that I knew always preferred to be wrapped up tight in a little shawl, to keep his hands in place and go to sleep, but as no one knew just the particular trick of the shawl, this constituted an inconvenience.

Older babies and children sometimes develop habits of rubbing or scratching themselves, or playing with the privates. Other tricks are twisting the head or face, or sucking the thumb or tongue. Nearly always you can find a cause for each of these. The cause should be removed,

even if you need a surgical operation, and the habit itself gently but firmly dealt with. If at a loss for a plan to cure it, don't fail to consult a sympathetic physician without delay, for all such habits will only result in far greater trouble in the near future. Above all, do not punish or frighten any little child for what is probably due in some way to the carelessness or ignorance of those around him.

Bad habits of feeding cause much inconvenience and should be avoided. Good habits, on the contrary, save time and trouble, health and nerve force are literally "things of beauty and a joy forever." Let me mention a few besides these already indicated as resulting from regular methods of daily care. For instance, let a baby learn to sleep out-doors somewhere under the trees, where it can see the leaves moving overhead. Lacking this, fasten a flower or branch over its basket, so begin to teach it the beauty of Nature with its first dawning intelligence. For an older child leave some toy, e.g., a ball tied to his basket, that it can find and play with on awaking.

To accustom a babe to lie on its stomach across the knees, after being nursed, is quite as comfortable for the babe, and much less likely to injure it than raising

it in the arms over the shoulder. It is without any fatiguing results to the nurse. Such a position also will "bring up wind" just as efficaciously as laying the babe over the shoulder, if one knee is made a little lower than the other. The habit of being fed quietly and with only one person present is a good one. The last feeding should be given in a quiet shadowed room, no lamp should be left burning in the room when baby goes to sleep. The habit of being unafraid in the dark is a most excellent one.

Another splendid habit is the good music habit. From very early in life, the mood of the child may be changed by music. For this possibly the gramophone lends itself with the greatest ease to the greatest number. One can train a child to the very best of music with no more trouble or expense than to what is poor or trashy. Of course nothing can take the place of mother's voice, but there are times when mother cannot sing. At such times "Largo" or a "Nocturne," or The Shepherd Boy will lull a child to sleep, just as the steady rhythm of some grand march or great patriotic air will change a passionate nervous screaming into a happy quiet mood. The music habit for babies and children is a great one and is not nearly enough known.

Circumstances alter cases. What will suit one situation or home or family may not be possible to another. But whatever habits you allow your babe to form, remember to consider health and happiness, your own and the babe's first, convenience next, and appearance and the neighbors' opinions last, if you give them any consideration at all.

Do Not Tinker With Birthmarks

Q.—I have a little girl, seven months old, born with a little brown mark a little larger than a coffee grain, below her eye. Is there any way that this can be removed? May there be some chance of her outgrowing it? She is a very fair baby. The mark seems to be the same size as when she was born.

A.—I do not think there is any reasonable expectation of the child's outgrowing the birthmark. It might be possible for a skillful surgeon to remove the objectionable spot and place some skin, taken from another part of the body, in its place. This might remedy the difficulty. On the other hand, the operation might fail, and the disfigurement, if you grant it as such, be increased. I think the wisest plan is not to bother with it.—Good Housekeeping.



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Delicious Drinks

THERE are numerous summer beverages on the market at varying prices, which tempt many people to buy, without knowing if they are getting full value for their money.

Laws enforcing the inspection of beverages have improved during the last few years, but at the same time, many "soft drinks" are apt to be adulterated or artificially colored. Many samples have been analyzed by expert chemists, who have found that a number of "raspberry" or "strawberry" or other flavors were made in the chemical laboratories. Therefore it would seem wiser not to allow young children to drink beverages which are greatly inferior and more expensive than those made at home.

Natural Juices as Thirst Quenchers

No highly colored drinks, which are artificially flavored can begin to compete with the natural fruit juices in satisfying thirst, or in value as blood purifiers. Fruit juices do not contain much nourishment, but they furnish valuable mineral materials. Grape juice contains potash, salts, tartaric acid and iron, and is of great use in helping to keep the body temperature low in hot weather. Lemons and limes contain similar mineral substances, and are thus unsurpassed as natural tonics.

Canned Fruit Juices

Many home makers make a practice of canning fruit juices, which may in this way be kept in reserve until needed. Fruit that has become slightly crushed in travelling, so that it is no longer whole enough for canning may be used up in this way, provided the fruit is in no way spoiled.

Grapes, raspberries, currants and other small fruits are placed in a cloth sack, and are heated for 30 minutes, or until the juice runs freely. The bag is then hung up to drip. The juice is then strained through two thicknesses of factory cotton, in order that it may be quite clear. The juice is sweetened to taste with sugar or honey, after which it is poured into hot tested sealers. The jars are partially sealed, as when canning fruits, and are then placed in the boiler for sixteen minutes, after the water has boiled hard. The water in the boiler should cover the jars by at least one inch. After removal the jars are tightly sealed.

Another method used is to pour all fruit syrups into hot sterilized bottles, which are corked immediately. When the bottles are cold the corks are dipped in paraffin, after which they are stored in a dark cool cupboard.

The pulp left after straining off the juice should always be used for making jam. To each cup of pulp, three-quarters of a cup sugar is added, and the mixture is boiled until it thickens. Pour it into hot jelly glasses, and when cool cover each glass with paraffin wax. Store in a dark, cool cupboard.

To be tempting, summer drinks must be very cold. This can be obtained most easily by the use of cracked ice, but the consumer cannot be too careful about ascertaining if the source of the ice supply is absolutely pure. Many people have the mistaken idea that freezing kills germs. It is true that low temperatures destroy some microbes, but the most harmful ones are not killed by freezing. If the purity of the ice is doubtful, the vessel containing the drink can be placed on a block of ice in order to thoroughly chill the mixture. The maxim of serving "cold things very cold" must be applied to summer beverages, if they are to be really delicious.

Sugar Syrup

It is a good plan to have on hand a supply of sugar syrup for sweetening drinks, as it is more satisfactory than sugar, which often takes considerable time to dissolve. To make a sugar syrup, boil together three cups of sugar and two cups of water until the sugar is dissolved; pour into hot jars and seal tightly. This syrup will keep for a week

or longer without crystallizing. It is excellent for sweetening lemonade, orangeade, egg-nogs, fruit punches and other summer drinks.

Honey for Sweetening

Those who are wise enough to keep bees will find that honey is delicious for sweetening cold beverages. In all cookery, one cup honey equals one cup sugar.

Pineapple Lemonade

2 cups water
1 cup sugar
4 cups very cold water

1 can grated pineapple
Juice 3 lemons

Make a syrup by boiling the water and sugar for ten minutes. Add pineapple and lemon juice. Cool, strain and add very cold water. Use pineapple pulp for making jam or for flavoring puddings.

Pineapple Frappe

Use the above recipe, freezing the mixture to a slush. Use equal parts of salt and ice. Serve as a drink.

Currantade

Crush one quart raspberries and one quart currants. Add three cups sugar syrup. Strain the mixture through a fine sieve. Chill thoroughly.

Orangeade

Juice of 4 oranges
Rind of 1 orange
Juice of 1 lemon
One-third cup sugar
2 pints water

Wash the fruit. Remove the thin yellow rind only from oranges. Place the sugar, water and rind in a sauce-

pan and boil for five minutes. Add fruit juice, strain and cool thoroughly. Garnish with wedge-shaped pieces of sliced orange. This makes six large glasses.

Grape Juice Lemonade

Juice of 4 lemons
2 cups grape juice
3 cups water
1 cup sugar

Boil sugar and water for five minutes. Add lemons and grape juice when cool. Chill thoroughly. This serves six persons.

Ginger Ale Lemonade

Substitute ginger ale for grape juice in the above recipe.

Loganberry Lemonade

Loganberry juice can be used instead of grape juice or gingerale in the above recipe.

Honey Orange Cocktail

2-3 cup orange juice
2 tablespoons lemon juice
2 tablespoons honey
Few grains salt
Crushed ice

Mix ingredients by thoroughly shaking them together in a sealer. Put crushed ice into four glasses and pour in the mixture. Garnish with shredded yellow orange rind.

Cherry Cocktail

1/4 cup cherry syrup
2 tablespoons orange juice
1 tablespoon honey
1 tablespoon lemon juice
1/2 cup very cold water
A few cherries

Use the juice from a can of cherries and add all other ingredients except cherries. Shake together thoroughly in a sealer. Pour into glasses and garnish with cherries which have been pitted.

Orange Sparkle

Take one-half glass orange juice and fill to the top with cold ginger ale. If source of ice is known to be pure, add cracked ice. Other fruit juices may be substituted for orange.

Ginger Ale Punch

1 cup sugar
1 cup hot tea infusion
1/4 cup orange juice
1-3 cup lemon juice
2 cups ginger ale
2 cups very cold water
Few slices orange

Pour the tea over the sugar, and as soon as it is dissolved add the fruit juices. Strain into a punch bowl, add ginger ale and water with slices of orange. Serve ice cold.

Camino Fruit Punch

1 cup pineapple juice
1/4 cup lemon juice
1/2 cup orange juice
1/2 cup sugar syrup
2 cups very cold water

Use syrup drained from a can of pineapple and mix other ingredients with it. Serve in high narrow tumblers and place on top of each a piece of pineapple and a sprig of mint. A large cherry or strawberry makes a nice addition to each glass.

Fruit Cup

1 cup white grapes
1 cup orange sections
1 cup diced pineapple
1/2 cup orange juice
1/2 cup pineapple juice
Sugar
Salt

Remove skins and seeds from grapes and membrane from orange sections.



A Dainty and Appetizing Way to Serve Drinks.

Mix fruit, orange juice, pineapple syrup, salt, and sugar to sweeten. Pour into a freezer and pack in equal parts of ice and salt. Stir occasionally until it begins to freeze. Garnish each glass with cherries or pineapple. This makes six servings.

Apple Water

4 sour apples 4 tablespoons lemon juice
4 cups boiling water
Sugar to taste

Select rosy-cheeked apples, wipe and cut them into small pieces, without paring them. Add the boiling water and four tablespoons sugar. Cover, and let stand until cold. Strain, add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Serve very cold.

Dried apple may be substituted, or two baked apples may be used.

Raspberry Vinegar

6 quarts raspberries Sugar
1 quart white vinegar

Place the ingredients in a crock with a weight on top, and let the mixture stand for 48 hours. Strain through a jelly bag, squeezing all the juice from the pulp. To every pint of juice add one pint sugar and boil for ten minutes. Pour into sterilized bottles, cork tightly and dip in paraffin. Store in a cool place. When serving dilute three times with very cold water. This will keep for months if properly stored.

Cafe Frappe

Make a syrup by dissolving one cup sugar in one cup boiling water. Cool and add the juice of four oranges and one lemon. Strain and freeze to a mush, using equal parts of ice and salt. Serve in glasses.

Unfermented Grape Juice

10 pounds grapes 3 pounds sugar
1 cup water

Wash the grapes thoroughly in a strainer and remove all stems. Place the fruit and water in a granite saucepan and heat until the pulp and seeds separate. Strain through a jelly bag made of two thicknesses of factory cotton. Add the sugar, heat until it is dissolved and bottle. This makes one gallon grape juice, which should be diluted one-half with water before serving.

Fruit Punch

1 cup honey 2 lemons
1 cup sugar 1 can grated pineapple
4 cups water

Place honey, sugar and water in a granite saucepan and boil for five minutes. Cool and add the strained juice of the lemons and oranges; then add the pineapple. Cherries or strawberries add to the flavour of the punch. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Nourishing Drinks

Invalids frequently require nourishment in a liquid form served daintily, and the home nurse is apt to be faced with the problem of finding sufficient variation for the patient. The recipes given herewith may suggest some new ways of serving nutritious beverages. Egg-nogs are most easily prepared when cold. If a hot liquid is used, it must be poured very slowly onto the well-beaten egg, stirring constantly so that no lumps will form.

Egg Lemonade

3 tablespoons sugar 1 egg
syrup ½ glass very cold water
Juice one-half lemon

Mix the syrup, lemon and egg together, and shake thoroughly in a bottle or sealer. Pour into a glass and add cold water.

Egg Broth

Yolk 1 egg 1 cup hot milk
1 tablespoon sugar Nutmeg
Speck of salt

Beat egg, add sugar and salt. Pour on the hot milk carefully. Flavor with nutmeg as desired. Dried and rolled crumbs may be added if desired. Hot water, broth or coffee may be substituted.

Buttercup

Use one egg for each glass. Separate the white and yolk and add two tablespoons sugar and one-half cup water to each yolk. Shake thoroughly in a corked bottle or sealer. Add the beaten white, a few drops vanilla and two tablespoons lemon juice may be used as flavoring. Serve very cold.

Egg-Nog

1 egg ¾ cup milk
Speck of salt Nutmeg
¾ tablespoon sugar

Beat the egg until light, and add the sugar and salt. Blend thoroughly. Add milk and flavoring.

Beef Egg-Nog

1 egg 1 tablespoon sugar
Speck of salt ½ cup hot beef broth

Beat the egg slightly, and add salt and sugar. Add the hot broth gradually to this mixture. Sugar may be omitted if preferred.

Pineapple Egg-Nog

Use recipe for plain Egg-Nog, as given above, adding one tablespoon pineapple juice for flavoring.



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Doo Dads Hold a Picnic in the Land of Doo

The Doo Dads are off for a glorious time this week. They have hired a steam launch and are sailing up the river to the picnic grounds. Some of the little fellows were late for the boat and would have missed the picnic altogether if a kind Doo Dad hadn't picked them up and taken them in his car. Old Doc Sawbones is at the wheel—his whiskers were trailing in the water and a fish came along and bit at them. It's a good thing he had a firm grip on the wheel, or the fish might have pulled him overboard. They have music on board so that the merry little folks may dance. I wonder which is most frightened, the fish or the fisherman. It is not a case of "Everybody works but Father," in this instance,

because the old man Doo Dad seems to be the only one who is really working.

Flannelfeet, the Cop, is unpacking the lunch, and intends to take very good care of it, but between the tramp who has stolen a pie, and some of the good things going to waste, when that little fellow, frightened by the owl, comes down in the basket, and the pie Percy Haw Haw stepped on, some of the lunch will be wasted. The old cow and her calf were mean enough to upset the ice cream and eat it, and this has made Percy terribly angry, and the three Doo Dads are crying over the loss of the ice cream for the picnic. But with the camp fire going and a beautiful day, the Doo Dads are going to have a grand picnic.

The Swift Current Conference

Continued from Page 15

tion is that we should go in more for inter-tilled crops. It is too early to pass definitely on this idea. It will receive full consideration in later issues of The Guide.

The all-important question of soil drifting was discussed by three farmers, J. H. Bridge, Prongua; James Murray, Nobleford, Alta.; and Mr. Lynch, Hanley. Mr. Bridge outlined the only permanent method of overcoming the difficulty, the return of fibre to the soil.

Mr. Lynch opined that we had come to such a pass that we could not even get wheat seed to stay in the ground long enough to become established, and that we would have to invent expedients of a cultural nature before permanent practice could be thought of. Mr. Murray told of the work of the Noble Foundation, situated in the middle of the badly blown area in Alberta. Their success has been due largely to the liberal use of winter rye and to cultivation with the rotary rod cultivator. Prof. Bracken and Dean Rutherford closed a very inspiring convention by comprehensive reviews of the whole situation, agricultural and economic.

Department to other men. He was the recipient of many expressions of tribute particularly from the agriculture societies through E. Waddington, president of the association. In replying to these he stated that he was not leaving Saskatchewan from a desire to do so nor because of the higher position it involved but for the reason that he felt that in his new position he would find greater opportunities to be of service to his fellow men.

Soil Fertility and Fibre

Conference Called by Commission of Conservation

A conference called by the commission of conservation met in Winnipeg, July 14, 15 and 16. This was in no sense a popular meeting to discuss the details of farming practices which would have to be instituted to meet the growing difficulties, but was rather a gathering of trained specialists who discussed the larger aspects of the present day situation and its relation to permanent agriculture. There was at no time the enthusiasm which marked the Swift Current conference, nor was there as much new material contributed but a deal of good was accomplished as East and West exchanged ideas and some of our Ottawa friends will obtain

from the published proceedings a new light on the problems of the West. There are few figures in the Agricultural world who can equal Dr. James W. Robertson as a chairman for meetings of this kind. His wide knowledge of men and matters went a long way to confining proceedings to the subjects of overwhelming importance, soil fibre and soil moisture. Credit is also due to Mr. Nunnick and the other members of the commission whose work was not so much in evidence.

For originality and promise, the paper read by Prof. E. S. Hopkins, of Olds, deserves first mention. As the result of soil investigations carried on in Alberta, Prof. Hopkins shows that with the use of moisture co-efficients for plant growth, for soil evaporation and for soil impregnation, it can be determined just what rainfall is necessary to grow various crops in given localities. By instituting a comparison with the average rainfall figures, the chances of successful crop production can be fairly accurately measured. This work is yet new, but opens up a whole field of research which has not yet been touched. He has observed a great difference between plants as to their ability to use soil water, instancing a heavy crop of brome which took all but 9 per cent. of moisture from the soil, while an adjacent timothy field failed from lack of moisture while there was

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies

Delegates at Anniversary Gathering Go Over Experimental Fields

AT the instance of the Honorable Mr. Hamilton, minister of co-operation with the College of Agriculture, about 70 practical farmer delegates representing the agricultural societies of the province, gathered at the college of agriculture on July 13, for the particular purpose of inspecting, and becoming acquainted with, the field crop experiments being carried on at the college.

This was somewhat of an anniversary gathering it being the tenth year since the college was organized. The annual conventions of the agricultural societies have invariably been held during the winter months and consequently no opportunity has been provided for the delegates to become acquainted with the crop work although they have had the opportunity of seeing the livestock every year. In view of this it was deemed a commendable move to bring a delegate from each society in the province to the college, at the expense of the department of agriculture, for the express purpose of acquainting them with the experiments in agronomy. The societies were urged to send none but practical, wide-awake farmers.

The program included a two-hour trip through the experimental fields under the direction of Prof. Bracken. The grain plots were suffering noticeably from the effects of the very dry weather but Prof. Bracken was able to turn this to good advantage by showing the bountiful crops of corn, sunflowers and sweet clover and using these as evidence of the need for diversification in crop growing. Some striking illustrations of improvement achieved with some crops in the tests were seen, particularly with sweet clover and some of the coarse grains. In his address Prof. Bracken outlined briefly the ideals that had animated the work since the laying out of the plots and endeavored to show the results that had been obtained during ten years of work.

To indicate the interrelation of crop growing and the keeping of livestock an address was given by Prof. Shaw, in which he outlined the common sense way of going into livestock on the average farm. He urged particularly the need for making a careful survey of the available feed supply on the farm, and of regulating the amount of livestock kept largely by this. He pointed out that in many cases when a farmer decided to go into livestock he was apt to "overstock" rather than "understock" his farm.

Mr. Hamilton explained that the results achieved at the college by its experimental work were of such value to the farmers of the province that it was of the utmost importance that every means should be used to get the information gained to the farmers and that his department had felt that one of the most effective means of doing this would be to bring practical farmers from all over the province to actually see the work and it was expected that they would go back to their respective communities and spread this information. Mr. Hamilton paid high tribute to Prof. Bracken for the high calibre of the work he had carried on and declared that although he was leaving to take up new duties in a sister province his influence would continue to be largely felt in Saskatchewan.

Dean Rutherford in a brief address urged the delegates to encourage young men to attend the college and avail themselves of the opportunities for

further education there, so that they might be better fitted to become good citizens and leaders in their home districts.

Besides being a tenth birthday celebration the meeting was unique from the fact that Prof. Bracken left on that day for his new duties as president of the Manitoba Agricultural College and conducted this last party over the experimental fields before handing over his work in the Field Husbandry

Poly Does Bull-Frog Busting

SOME of you boys and girls who live in the ranching districts will have seen the cowboys broncho-busting, and will know all about what fun and excitement it is. Most of the other boys and girls will have seen imitations of broncho-busting at wild-west shows, stampedes, or at some of the summer fairs, so you know the big crowd that it draws.

They didn't have any bronchos in Doo Land, so they couldn't do broncho-busting. But they had some big, wild bull-frogs that were just as bad as bucking bronchos. They wanted to have some fun, so they picked on Poly to be the cowboy, and do the riding. He is all dressed up in his Stetson hat, gauntlets, quirt and spurs.

The Doo Dads are all gathered around to see the fun. The bull-frog is certainly doing some fancy bucking. Poly don't look any to happy or comfortable at the prospect of landing in that mud-hole. One little Doo Dad, in the excitement, has tumbled backward into the mud-puddle, others are getting out of the way as fast as they can. Some of the rest are making all the noise they can so as to scare the bull-frog and make him buck harder than ever. Doc Sawbones sees an accident ahead

so he is feeling his saw to see if it is sharp enough for the operation. You can just bet that poor Poly will be real glad when it is all over.

This picture has lots of fun in it for the boys, but there are pages and pages of other funny pictures in the Doo Dad Books for both boys and girls. Write Doc Sawbones, on the coupon, to send you his big six-page colored folder, telling you about the coloring contest, cash prizes, and how to get the Doo Dad books free.



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yet 15 per cent available. Mr. Hopkins' conclusions were not popular with the old school of "dust-mulchers." It is to be hoped that his new appointment to Ottawa will not interfere with the further development of his work which is the most brilliant yet accomplished in the West.

G. R. Marnoch told how irrigation had made the prairie bloom in the Lethbridge district and outlined the plans for extension of ditches through much of the area which is suffering so severely this year from soil drifting. Later on in the course of the conference Deputy Minister Craig was able to do battle with Mr. Marnoch over the question of funds for the construction of irrigation projects. He told of the change of heart which his department had experienced with regard to irrigation and spoke contritely of the tardiness of their conversion. So far as his department was concerned their new interest would be displayed by circulating information for the use of farmers after they had secured irrigation. The Department of Agriculture has spoken; the buck has been passed to the other sections of the Alberta government. Prof. T. J. Harrison, of Winnipeg, told of the work of his department in investigating the question of soil drifting in Manitoba. He showed that a relatively small increase in soil fibre prevented blowing and that where the remedy of forage crops had been applied, it had been effectively checked. As might be expected, Prof. Bracken and W. H. Fairfield brought much of value to the conference; they had been large figures at the Swift Current convention and have come fresh from years of active labor in fields where problems are gravest. Mr. Norman Ross, Indian Head spoke interestingly on the influence of windbreaks on crop production and Messrs. Bedford, Cutler, Newman, Auld, Grisdale and Hansen spoke appropriately and well. The conference wound up with a visit to the experimental plots of the Manitoba Agricultural College at St. Vital.

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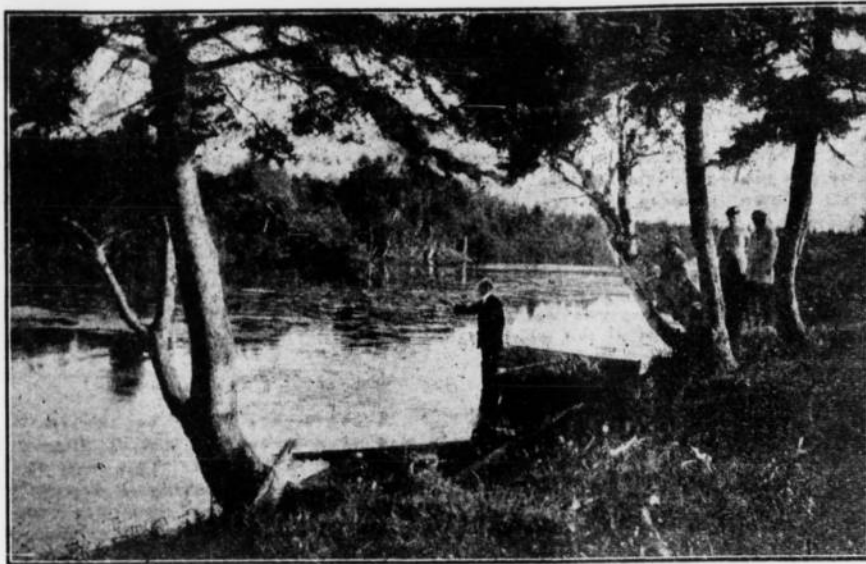
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Roaches



A Trout Stream near Suffolk, P.E.I.

ment of Premier Borden and the resignations of Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the council, and Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of customs, was completed last week. Three new appointments were made, F. B. McCurdy, of Colchester, N.S., becoming minister of public works, and R. W. Wigmore, St. John, N.B., minister of customs and inland revenue, while E. K. Spinney, of Yarmouth, N. S., was appointed minister without portfolio. The full cabinet is now as follows:

Hon. Arthur Meighen, prime minister and secretary of state for external affairs.

Hon. J. A. Calder, president of the council and minister of immigration and colonization.

Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce.

Sir James Loughheed, minister of the interior and superintendent-general of Indian affairs.

Sir Henry Drayton, minister of finance.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of militia.

Hon. A. L. Sifton, secretary of state.

Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of railways and canals.

Senator Robertson, minister of labor.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, minister of marine and fisheries, and minister of naval service.

F. B. McCurdy, minister of public works.

Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice.

Sir Edward Kemp, minister without portfolio.

Senator Blondin, postmaster-general.

Dr. S. F. Tolmie, minister of agriculture.

Hon. R. W. Wigmore, minister of customs and inland revenue.

Hon. E. K. Spinney, minister without portfolio.

Six By-elections

In addition to the three seats in which by-elections are necessary through appointments to the cabinet, there are

also at present three vacancies in the House of Commons, caused by the death of David Marshall, member for East Elgin, Ont., and the resignations of Hon. Martin Burrell, Yale, B. C., and J. H. Burnham, Peterboro, West, Ont. These six seats were all held by supporters of the government, and the by-elections will be interesting.

Council of Agriculture Meets

Continued from Page 3

operative Journal, Chicago; W. J. Hohnberg, commissioner of agriculture for Minnesota; Dorr D. Buell, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange and marketing director of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation; P. W. Enns, treasurer of the Kansas State Farm Bureau Federation; H. N. Owen, of Farm Stock and Home, Minneapolis; and Herman Steen, editor of The Prairie Farmer, Chicago.

Big U.S. Organization

The visit of the U.S. delegates was the result of a conference, held in Chicago, in May last, when representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture met with the leaders of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to discuss matters of common interest. Mr. Howard, in an address to the Council, said his organization had a membership of 1,250,000 farmers. The unit of their organization was the County Farm Bureau, an organization which was first established at Binghamton, New York, some 15 or 20 years ago, and which had spread throughout the United States. The country Farm Bureaus were each served by a country agent, who was the farm advisor for the county, and whose duty was to assist in the formation and management of all kinds of farmers' clubs, such as livestock associations and marketing organizations, as well as to advise farmers on all questions of agri-

A Business Man's Prayer

Teach me that sixty minutes make an hour, sixteen ounces make a pound, and 100 cents make one dollar. Help me so to live that I can lie down at night with a clear conscience, without a gun under my pillow, and unhaunted by the faces of those to whom I have brought pain. Grant that I may earn my meal-ticket on the square, and that in earning it I may do unto others as I would have them do unto me. Deafen me to the jingle of tainted money and to the rustle of unholy skirts. Blind me to the faults of the other fellow, but reveal to me my own. Guide me so that each night when I look across the dinner table at my wife, who has been a blessing to me, I will have nothing to conceal. Keep me young enough to laugh with little children and sympathetic enough to be considerate of old age. And when comes the day of darkened shades and the smell of flowers, the tread of soft footsteps, and the crunching of wheels in the yard—make the ceremony short and the epitaph simple—

"Here Lies a Man."

—From Baptist and Reflector.

The Grain Growers' Guide

cultural production. Six years ago state federations were formed by the county farm bureaus in a number of states, these state federations taking up questions which were too big for the county to handle efficiently. The American federation itself was not projected until state federations were functioning in 14 states. Then a preliminary meeting was held, at which plans for a national organization were drawn up. Meantime organization proceeded, and when American federation actually came into being on March 1, 1919, state federations were in existence in 31 states.

Business and Service

The organization which Mr. Howard represents is thus nation wide in its scope. Its membership consists entirely of farmers, and its activities embrace co-operative marketing and a very extensive service to farmers, through departments such as the transportation bureau and the foreign trade relations bureau. The organization takes no active part in elections, but exercises a powerful influence upon both state and federal legislation. At the present time its members are operating a large number of country elevators, and one of the objects of the present visit to Canada is to study the grain marketing system of this country, and the organization of the Canadian farmers' companies, particularly in relation to the terminal elevator business and the export business.

Mr. Howard invited the Council to send representatives to a conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which will be held in Chicago on July 23 and 24, to consider the establishment of a pooling system for the sale of the wheat of all the western states. Mr. Howard suggested that if this were accomplished it might be profitable to establish some form of co-operation between the farmers' organizations of Canada and the United States, with the object of eliminating speculation from the grain market, and establishing direct communication between the producer and consumer. It is understood that the invitation of Mr. Howard will be accepted, and that representatives of the Council will attend this conference.

Visitors Entertained

On Tuesday evening, the United States visitors were the guests of the Council, at a dinner served at the Country Club, at Lower Fort Garry, a historic spot situated on the banks of the Red River, 18 miles from Winnipeg. The journey was made by automobile, and the function was a most pleasant one. Speeches were made by Pres. R. W. E. Burnaby, Hon. Geo. Langley, J. B. Musselman, John Kennedy, Miss M. P. McCallum, and other members of the Council, expressing the most friendly feeling toward the organized farmers of the United States, and voicing the hope that the future would see much closer social and commercial relations between the neighboring Anglo-Saxon nations. J. R. Howard, W. G. Eckhart, A. R. Middleton and H. N. Owen responded on behalf of the visitors, fully reciprocating the good feeling shown, and expressing their appreciation of the hospitality which had been extended to them.

Alberta Fair Dates

Wetaskiwin	Mon.-Tues., July 19-20
Ponoka	Tues.-Wed., July 20-21
Beaumont	Tues.-Wed., July 20-21
Lacombe	Fri.-Sat., July 23-24
Innisfail	Mon.-Tues., July 26-27
Olds	Wed.-Thurs., July 28-29
Alix	Tues.-Wed., July 27-28
Stettler	Thurs.-Sat., July 29-31
Donalda	Mon.-Tues., Aug. 2-3
Daysland	Wed.-Thurs., Aug. 11-12
Sedgewick	Fri.-Sat., Aug. 6-7
Goose Creek (Lougheed)	Tues., Aug. 10
Strome-Killam (Killam)	Wed.-Thurs., Aug. 11-12
Eastern Alberta (Provost), Thurs., Aug. 12	
Chauvin	Fri., Aug. 13
Clareholm	Thurs.-Fri., July 29-30
Vulcan	Sat., July 31
Staveland	Tues., Aug. 3
Macleod	Wed.-Thurs., Aug. 4-5
Granum	Fri.-Sat., Aug. 6-7
Carmangay	Mon.-Tues., Aug. 9-10
High River	Wed., Aug. 11
Gleichen	Thurs.-Fri., Aug. 12-13
Langdon	Sat., Aug. 14
Okotoks	Tues.-Wed., Aug. 17-18

Condition of English Agriculture--Has Free Trade Ruined It?

By John A. Stevenson

There is pleasant delusion cherished and freely disseminated by many protectionist journals in Canada that the agricultural industry of Great Britain has been hopelessly ruined by free trade. Whenever they are confronted with the necessity of dealing with the arguments of the supporters of the New National Policy, they proceed to strike an attitude of sympathetic pity and ask rhetorically if any true patriot, farmer or townsman, would like to see the agriculturists of Canada undergo the same horrible fate which their brethren in Britain have been groaning under since the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1847, which was followed by the gradual extension of the free trade system. To judge from their mournful forebodings one would think that British agriculture only survived as an industry in certain remote corners of the country and afforded a meagre living to a few downtrodden people who had not the cash to emigrate. It is a favorite picture and the Toronto Telegram in particular likes to offer it at intervals in its darkest colors.

The Landlords and Protection

It is true that the majority of the landed aristocracy of Great Britain fiercely resisted the abandonment of the protective principle, though they were by no means unanimous. Great landowners like Lord Panmure, Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Ducie among others were on the free trade side. It can also be admitted that the protectionist theory has never lacked supporters among British landlords and farmers and many of them were active supporters of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for the revival of tariffs. In that controversy once more the talk about the ruin of English agriculture revived and it is still kept up for the purpose of securing guaranteed prices for grain. But an ounce of fact is worth a ton of rhetoric and it is perhaps timely to turn to the evidence of statistics and find out how far the tale of the hopeless decay of British agriculture is correct.

Figures Tell The Story

It happens that there are no agricultural statistics, suitable to base comparisons upon, available from any earlier dates than 1881 but from the figures of that and succeeding years' census, much illuminating data can be secured. Since 1881 very little land in the British Isles has been reclaimed or added to the arable acreage. But there has been a steady introduction of labor-saving machinery of all kinds.

Self-binders, manure spreaders, milking machines and scores of kindred inventions have come into general use in the last 30 years. It was inevitable that their introduction would displace considerable quantities of labor and the natural expectation would be that a serious decrease in the numbers of the agricultural population would be visible each decade. It is true that there has been some decrease between 1881 and 1911 but it is comparatively small and offers no such evidence of rural depopulation as many Ontario counties can show. The following tables show the comparative statistics in regard to agricultural employment at the last four censuses:

	1881	1891	1901	1911	Increase or Decrease since 1881	%
Farmers and graziers	633,787	597,878	577,177	581,200	-52,587	9%
Farmers and graziers' sons or other male relatives assisting on farm	280,964	297,090	320,976	283,562	+2,598	0.8%
Farm bailiffs and foremen	23,001	23,577	20,165	30,910	+7,909	34.4%
Shepherds	39,893	38,010	40,470	33,628	-6,265	15.7%
Agricultural laborers and farm servants	1,192,725	1,072,059	869,728	885,925	-306,800	25.7%
Market gardeners nurserymen, seedsmen, etc.	168,846	199,014	239,689	290,048	+121,202	71.8%
Others	23,115	22,119	32,607	36,992	+13,877	60.0%

Summing up, in 1881 the total number of males engaged in agriculture was 2,363,331; in 1891, 2,249,756; in 1901, 2,109,812. So far there had been a gradual decrease but at the beginning of the new century the tide had turned and the 1911 census showed a rise in

the total to 2,142,635. Compared with 1881 this figure shows a decrease of 9.3 per cent. but it must be remembered that in that period huge areas of land were taken out of cultivation or pasture for building purposes, to make golf courses or recreation grounds of various kinds and to provide shooting preserves. There had also been going on a continual process of merging small farms into big ones and a great deal of corn land had been converted into pasture which naturally needs less labor.

Grain Production

Nor if another test, the quantity of grain produced annually, be taken does agriculture show any signs of retrogression. In this calculation the war years can be omitted as grain growing received an artificial stimulus from the state through the Corn Production Act. But the subjoined table based on figures given in the Memorandum of the Dominions Royal Commission shows the percentage of grain crops grown in the United Kingdom as well as the total consumption.

	Production in the United Kingdom Cwts.	Estimated Consumption in U.K. Cwts.	Excess of Imports and of equivalent weight in grain of Flour and Meal	Percentage grown in U.K. of Total Consumption
Wheat				
1901-05	28,700,000	138,800,000	110,100,000	20.7
1906-10	31,900,000	143,200,000	111,300,000	22.3
1911-14	33,400,000	149,100,000	115,700,000	22.4
Barley				
1901-05	32,300,000	56,300,000	24,000,000	57.5
1906-10	31,200,000	50,200,000	19,000,000	62.1
1911-14	29,800,000	49,900,000	20,100,000	60.1
Oats				
1901-05	61,500,000	79,400,000	17,900,000	77.4
1906-10	63,000,000	78,600,000	15,600,000	80.2
1911-14	57,100,000	74,700,000	17,600,000	76.3

It is obvious that agriculture has more than kept pace with the general expansion of the country. Wheat is by far the largest of the food staples of the British people and this table shows that despite a very large increase in

to home production by the exigencies of the war led to an increase in the weight of the grain crops grown in the United Kingdom from 5,880,000 tons in 1914 to 8,472,000 tons in 1918, and has led to the boast that Great Britain is now producing three-fifths instead of two-fifths of her necessary grain. But this ratio will certainly not be continued as a great deal of land was devoted to grain, which experience has proved to be more suitable for pasture and root crops.

After the War

The preliminary statement of agricultural returns for 1919 show that the acreage sown for wheat had decreased by 335,500 acres from 1918, the acreage under oats by 217,090 and that under potatoes by 157,780 acres. Farmers are turning to the growth of roots, the natural provender for their herds and flocks and as a result there have been increases in acreage of 72,210 acres for turnips and swedes, 38,370 for mustard, 34,120 for beans and 33,120 for rape. Agriculture is falling back at once into the channels most suitable to the local environment. But one of the best tests of the soundness of agriculture is the yield per acre. If the industry is decadent, skill and brains are not devoted to it and the yield falls off through lack of incentive to the best method of cultivation. But the statistics showing

	Excess of Imports and of equivalent weight in grain of Flour and Meal	Percentage grown in U.K. of Total Consumption
Wheat	110,100,000	20.7
Barley	24,000,000	57.5
Oats	17,900,000	77.4
Beans	15,600,000	80.2
Peas	17,600,000	76.3

the yield per acre of the corn and pulse crops in ten-year periods since 1886 proves that British farming is not at a standstill as they show a rise in all the five main crops. The following are the figures:

Average yield	Wheat Bushels per acre.	Barley Bushels per acre.	Oats Bushels per acre.	Beans Bushels per acre.	Peas Bushels per acre.
1886-1895	28.83	32.97	39.14	26.38	25.59
1896-1905	31.42	33.55	40.53	28.63	26.62
1906-1915	32.23	33.98	42.37	30.12	26.27

In 1918 the yields for these crops were 33.30, 33.8, 44.50, 29.70 and 27.50 bushels respectively. So here is another test which shows British agriculture to be in a thoroughly progressive condition.

Turning to cattle the figures are equally encouraging according to the following tables:

Period	Arable Land	Cows and Heifers in Milk or Calf	No. per 100 acres of land
1894-98	12,467,000	2,084,000	16.7
1899-03	12,137,000	2,171,000	17.9
1904-08	11,592,000	2,293,000	19.8
1909-13	11,274,000	2,344,000	20.8
1914-18	11,332,000	2,478,000	21.9
1918	12,399,000	2,578,000	20.8

Game Displaces Sheep

There has been a decrease in the number of sheep in the last 20 years amounting to over a million, but the reason is that rich sportsmen have bought and transformed thousands of acres of moorland from sheep farms into game preserves. With the current high prices of wool sheep farming is quite prosperous. Despite the advent of motors, horses have not decreased and the number of pigs has risen since 1914 by 102,490. Apart from the stock kept at home there has been steadily growing up a very remunerative trade in the export of breeding stock, which has been exceedingly useful to the Dominions and countries like the Argentine. Its figures are as follows:

Quinquennial Periods	Horses Value, £	Cattle Value, £	Total Exports Value, £
1871-75	215,000	33,100	287,000
1876-80	239,200	46,600	307,400
1881-85	395,300	119,600	554,580
1886-90	696,500	88,400	833,700
1891-95	519,200	85,900	658,900
1896-00	755,500	114,500	970,200
1901-05	696,600	127,000	882,500
1906-10	1,128,400	217,000	1,457,000
1911-15	1,271,000	198,800	1,517,000

It may be urged that an increase from £287,000 to £1,517,000 in 40 years is trifling for an age in which we think and talk in billions. But the point is this that the export trade is solely composed of first-class pedigree stock—it pays to export no others. For every successful seller of prize animals for export, there are many breeders who just fall short of attaining the standards necessary for prize winning and securing the attention of foreign buyers. These unsuccessful herds must contain large numbers of horses, cattle and sheep just a little less valuable than the first-class animals exported and it is obvious that the increase in the export trade means also a very great improvement in the quality of the stock which remains at home and its value in terms of money.

The Land System

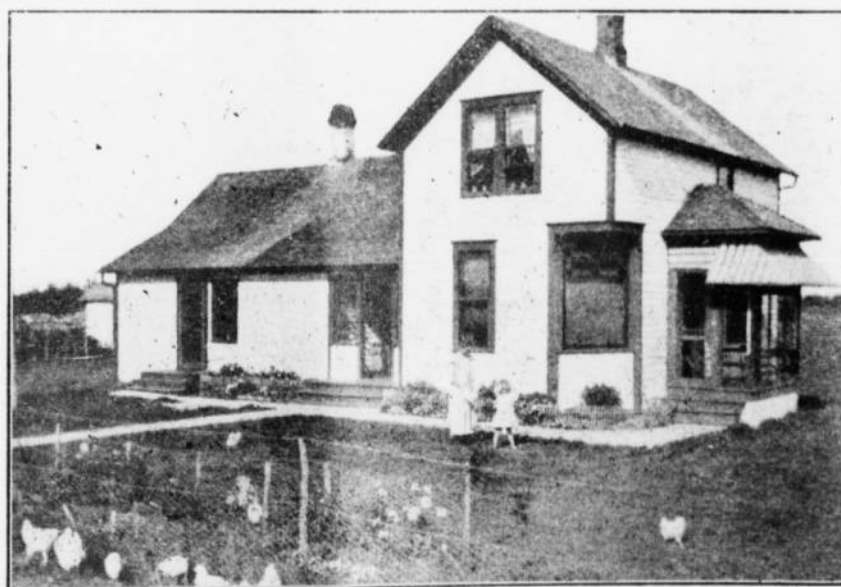
By none of the tests which have been offered, has British Agriculture been shown to be in a retrograde condition. On the contrary it is shown to be increasingly prosperous each decade, and this, despite the appalling disabilities of an archaic land system, which is admitted on all sides to be hopelessly unsuited to modern conditions and whose root and branch reformation is only a matter of time. The methods of title registration are equally antediluvian and are a constant burden upon the man who wants to own his own land. Except in Ireland co-operation is still struggling to obtain a firm foothold. The one feature of the situation on which critics could seize is the decrease in the agricultural population and the complete loss of balance as compared with the industrial and urban masses. But it was only natural and is scarcely a matter for regret. Fifty years ago the wages paid to agricultural laborers were the lowest paid to any workers and there was little improvement till the war. Their dwellings were usually of the most deplorable character. Their independence of spirit had been crushed and they lived under what F. E. Green, a rural reformer, calls "The Tyranny of the Countryside." Many of them moved to other occupations or emigrated simply to obtain better wages and more comfortable surroundings and their migration assisted in the develop-

ment not only of the Dominions but of the great industries of Britain.

Freedom Brings Progress

It is centuries since agriculture was the mainstay of British life. She adopted a free trade policy 70 years ago because she found her existence depended on the prosperity of her manufactures and these in turn needed as adjuncts to success the free import of all their necessary raw material, reasonably cheap food supplies, paths of free exportation to the outer world and the removal of all hindrances and restrictions upon the enterprise of producers

Continued on Page 38



Home of Thos. Anderson, Kelvington, Sask.

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RIVERSIDE FARM—CLYDESDALES AND hackneys. Stallions always on sale. Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta. 28-6

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FOR SALE—WORK HORSES, CLYDE BREED-ing. Car-load lots or smaller quantities. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 28-3

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GREENWOOD HEREFORD FARM—CAR LOAD of young cows, some yearling and two-year-old heifers and bulls of serviceable age for sale. Reasonable prices. Vernon W. Smith, owner. Camrose, Alta. 28-6

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FOR SALE—110 HEAD OF YOUNG, WELL-bred cattle. The best money makers. Come and see this herd. Prices reasonable. John O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 25-5

AYRSHIRE CATTLE—REGISTERED COWS and heifers for sale, also four bull calves. Prices reasonable. F. H. O. Harrison, Pense, Sask. 25-5

R. W. GARDNER & CO., LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., breeders of Scotch Shorthorns, invite inspection of stock or enquiries by mail. Herd Bull, Gainford Nonpareil 109035. 28-4

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REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE PIGS, 10 weeks, \$20; four months, \$25; Poland-Chinas and Tamworths, 13 weeks old, \$22. Papers free. W. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 29-2

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SWINE (continued)

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WANTED—A GOOD SHEEP DOG, TRAINED, partly so, or a pup. A. C. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 28-6

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POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral \$1.00; 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.40 doz.; 30 eggs, \$3.50 doz.; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful catalog free. Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 49tf

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CORDWOOD—IN CAR-LOAD LOTS. WRITE for prices, delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta. 28-6

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FARMERS—CLUB TOGETHER AND GET car of Berry Creek coal direct from the mine. Good clean coal that is bound to suit you; very little ash. Try a car and you will want another, so will your neighbor. Address communications to William J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., owner of mine and shipper. 28-4

PERSONS SHIPPING HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS Vancouver or Victoria can gain advantage car-load rates. Write Pacific Cartage Co., Calgary. Cars shipped every two weeks from this point. 28-4

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BLUEBERRIES—WHITE - HAND-PICKED blueberries. Direct from the fields to you. No middleman; no commission. \$2.50 a basket, 15 pounds net, f.o.b. Gunne, Ont. Send money order with your order to the Farmers' Co-operative Club Limited, P.O. Waldhof, Ont. U.F.O. Branch 282. First-class fruit. Blueberries guaranteed clean. Order early and save disappointment. 26-6

PRODUCE WANTED

WANTED—1920 SPRING CHICKENS AND young ducks, weighing from two to three pounds each, 35c pound, live, also pigeons and fowl, live and dressed; good butter and new laid eggs. Reference: The Canadian Bank of Commerce. To avoid mistakes, write name plainly. E. Kirby, City Market, Phone 2718, Saskatoon, Sask. 27-5

BEES, HONEY and SUPPLIES

NEW CROP IN JULY—WEIR BROS., 60 CHE-ster Avenue, Toronto, Ont. 10tf

Marketing Your Swine—Fall Litters

Livestock reports show a steady demand in the hog market, with prices showing no great chance of decline. In fact, the price is more likely to advance than decline this fall. A report from the Eastern Provinces states that there will be a falling off in the available supply this fall owing to the high price of feed.

With the assurance of good crops in the West, and, consequently, abundant feed, there should be a ready demand for swine.

Those of you who will have fall litters for sale should not delay in getting your classified ad. to The Guide, announcing your offerings, thereby getting your orders booked early and avoiding cold weather shipments.

The early August issues are recommended for the insertion of your ad. Get your copy away to us at once so that there will be no disappointment.

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SELLING—RUMELY STEAM ENGINE, double cylinder 30-60 in good running order, four seasons. Rumely separator, 36 x 56; good order. 8-bottom Cockshutt engine gang, stubble bottoms. \$4,500. Box 114, Semans, Sask. 28-2

FOR SALE—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT. 35 h.p. Minneapolis engine in fine running order; 40-60 Red River special separator; Stewart sheaf loader, nearly new. \$4,000. Don't miss this chance. Box 114, Semans, Sask. 28-2

SELLING—COMBINATION THRESHING OUT-fit. Stanley Jones separator, eight-H.P. Cushman engine, in good repair, on platform and trucks. Cash, \$390. Box 10, Kiddleston, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPARATOR, 27-42 new Garden City extension feeder, International gas engine, single cylinder, 12-25; cook, and bunk cars. Bargain; terms. Box 130 Carmangay, Alta. 29-3

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY COMPOUND steam engine, 32-H.P. Side Mount, best threshing engine on the market. In first-class shape. Cash, \$2,200; time, \$2,400. D. M. Robertson, Lawson, Sask. 29-3

FOR SALE—WATERLOO STEAM THRESHING outfit, 22-H.P. engine with 33-52 separator. In good shape. This outfit is a snap for the quick sale. For further particulars. Apply Box 21, Pinkham, Sask. 29-2

SELLING—CHEAP. HART-PARR 30-60 RED River separator, 36-in. six-bottom plow. In good shape. Must be sold immediately. Near Morse, Sask. Would take small separator in exchange. A. A. Hall, Route 1, Kelowna, B.C. 29-4

FOR SALE—RUMELY OIL PULL 30-60; Rumely Ideal separator, 36-60; Stewart sheaf loader and equipment. First-class combination. Best reference in neighborhood. Cheap for cash. T. P. O'Reilly, Munson, Alta. 29-4

SELLING—30-60 TITAN KEROSENE TRACTOR, 36-50 Aultman-Taylor separator, eight-furrow P. & O. engine gang, cook car and bunk house. Will put all in good repair. Will sell cheap. Write W. H. Whitmore, Harris, Sask. 29-4

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE—BRITISH STEAM tractor, 30-40 H.P. and separator, 32-54 (new). \$4,000 takes the outfit, including \$600 worth of spare parts. Separator only, including spares, \$850. Herbert, 81 Walnut Street, Winnipeg. 29-4

THRESHING OUTFIT—IDEAL GAS ENGINE, 22-35 H.P. Complete Daisy separator, 29-44. Price, \$1,500. Cash or exchange for cattle. R. B. Ramage, Greenway, Man. 29-4

SELLING—22-H.P. STEAM PLOWING ENGINE 32-56 Great-West separator, seven-furrow eight-frame P. & O. plow, Stewart sheaf loader. Price, \$3,000. John Buckle, Rosser, Man. 29-2

SELLING—10-20 INTERNATIONAL TRACTOR, 28-48 steel Case separator, Ruth feeder and side fan blower. Ready to run. Price, \$1,200. Box 33, Hartney, Man. 29-2

FOR SALE—JACKSON COMBINATION SHEAF loader and carrier. Used two seasons. \$800 M. D. McCuaig, Box 712, Portage la Prairie, Man. 29-4

FOR QUICK SALE—BUFFALO PITTS SEPARA-tor, complete, 30-50, in fair condition. Price \$400 cash. Stewart McLachlan, Bagot, Sask. 29-2

THRESHERMEN! EQUIP YOUR SELF-FEEDER with patented grain pan, no littering, saves time and grain, no cleaning up. Particulars given. R. Roberts, Box 657, Yorkton, Sask. 26-4

FOR SALE—12 DISC BALL-BEARING COCK-shutt engine disc plow. Plowed 100 acres; guaranteed good as new. \$500, f.o.b. Myrtle, Man. E. L. Pfirmer. 27-4

SELLING—THRESHING OUTFIT—J. I. CASE engine, excellent repair. George White & Son separator 32-54, complete, new. Henry Clark, Portage la Prairie, Man. 27-3

OFFERING REEVES SEPARATOR, 40-63—Good repair; threshed three crops. \$1,450. \$450 cash; balance two falls. J. E. Milburn, Semans, Sask. 28-4

SELLING—25-H.P. TITAN, 30-46 AULTMAN-Taylor separator, five-bottom P. & O. plow; \$1,500 cash. Write for particulars. John Ness, Carmangay, Alta. 29-4

FOR SALE—22-H.P. SAWYER-MASSEY STEAM engine, 32-54 Case separator. Apply Chas. Bailey, Bowden, Alta. 28-2

FOR SALE—MOODY SEPARATOR 36-38, IN good running order. H. C. Bailey, Elm Grove, Man. 28-3

SELLING—12-25 CASE TRACTOR, GOOD RE-pair; completely overhauled. \$900 cash G. C. Hewer, Nanton, Alta. 29-2

SELLING—AULTMAN-TAYLOR 27-42 SEP-arator. Good condition. Box 134, Earl Grey, Sask. 28-6

WANTED—SEPARATOR, ABOUT 28-IN. cylinder. What offers. C. C. Hall, Ernfold, Sask. 28-6

WILL TRADE HORSES FOR SMALL FARM tractor and plows. Wm. Wright, Rapid City, Man. 29-4

FOR SALE—JACKSON SHEAF LOADER AND carrier, 1919 model, and extension feeder. McKenzie Thresher Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 28-6

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SELLING—600 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.40 bushel. Guaranteed clean. F. G. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man.

WANTED—AT ONCE, 200 BUSHELS FALL RYE, Jno. N. Boritz, Harris, Sask.

SELLING—200 BUSHELS FALL RYE, \$2.50 sacked; f.o.b. Oliver Eby, Guernsey, Sask.

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In Livestock Circles

Cheltwick Angus at Brandon
A. V. and A. W. Juggins, Cheltwick Stock Farm, Lloydminster, will contribute Bloom of Glencairn, 7206, born March 26, 1913, by Rosard of Maisemere, imp., 2975, and out of Rosie Quiver, imp., 4556, bred to Elm Park Rex, 8193; Countess of Cheltwick 2nd, 14567, female, born June 12, 1917, by Elm Park Rex, 8193, and out of Hazel of Island Lake 2nd, 6034, selling open; Queen of Cheltwick 4th, 21608, female, born September 27, 1918, by Elm Park Rex, 8193, and out of Hazel of Island Lake, 2956, selling open.

Browne Bros. Selling at Brandon
Browne Bros., Neudorf, Sask., will sell at the Angus Congress Sale, Stockport Helen, 20159, female, born February 5, 1913, by Barondale 4th, 20120, and out of Walnut Disco, 20160, a Princess of Kinohtry; Princess of Tice, 21368, female, born April 19, 1919, by Black Brandon of Woodcote 2nd, 21130, and out of Stockport Maud; May of Tice, 21367, female, born May 7, 1919, out of Stockport Joy, 19939, and by same bull as above; Favorite of Tice, 21143, female, born April 9, 1919, out of Stockport June, 20139, and by same bull as above; Stockport Iowa, 20129, female, born April 10, 1913, by Barondale 4th, 20121, and out of Stockport Mollie R, 20120, a Princess of Kinohtry.

Buffum Sells Broadus Queenette 2nd
C. N. Buffum, Bechar, Sask., contributes to the Brandon Angus Sale, Broadus Queenette 2nd, 21081, born January 23, 1917, by Broadus Norwood 3rd, 21082, and out of Flora 3rd of Greenview, 21083. Broadus Norwood 3rd was champion over State Fair Circuit 1918, also champion at Chicago, 1917; Flora 3rd, of Greenview, was sired by an Illinois State champion; Broadus Queenette 2nd was second prize two-year-old at Regina and Saskatoon Winter Fairs, and first and champion at Calgary Winter Fair; she was bred May 15, to Broadus Blackburn 7th, a prize-winning son of Idolmere.

Jas. Turner's Contributions to Brandon Angus Sale

Jas. Turner, Carroll, Man., will sell at Brandon, Birdie of Epsom 2nd, 10669, female, born December 22, 1915, by Reliance of Glencairn, 6877, and out of Birdie of Epsom, 5917, bred on April 18, 1920, to Harold of Riverview; Lady Ann of Glencairn, 6870, female, born April 18, 1913, by Captain, 4404, and out of Reubena of queenston, imp., 5711, a heifer calf at foot by King of Riverview; Canadian Girl, 9828, female, born April 10, 1914, by Ebo Britannia, 4719, and out of Flower Girl of Brandon 8th, 2032, heifer calf at foot by Willow Lea, 17133, and rebred to same bull; Black Nell of Klondyke, 12164, female, born November 11, 1916, by Ebo Klondyke, 5155, and out of Myrtle Crow, 2921, bred to Harold of Riverview; Ellen of Carol, 5380, female, born December 18, 1911, by Excellent, 2184, and out of Gladys, 4044, will have calf at foot by sale day; Island Lake Kalma 2nd, 17705, female, born March 30, 1918, by Leroy Young 3rd, and out of Island Lake Kyma 6th, 8230, bred to Harold of Riverview; Island Lake Kalma 3rd, 17708, born April 5th, 1918, by Maywood Evereux, 513, and out of Island Lake Fabia, 9502, bred to Harold of Riverview.

McGregor and Guild's Angus
McGregor and Guild, Rapid City, Man., contributes to the Brandon Angus Sale, on July 23, Benton Queen, 2536, female, born May 21, 1904, by a Prince of Benton, and out of Maiden Kingston, 2158, has a big heifer calf at foot, by Edward of Glencairn, and bred to Elaps of Glencairn 3rd, 12249; Queen Mother of Glencairn 2nd, born October 20, 1912, by Leroy 3rd, of Meadow Brook, and out of Queen Mother Johnson 2nd, 3998, she will calve February 1 next, to the service of Edward of Glencairn.

J. D. and J. H. McGregor's Contribution
J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., will sell at the Congress Sale, on July 23, Glencairn Queen Mother, 8307, born May 8, 1914, by Glencairn Ensign, 6247, and out of Queen Mother of Glencairn 2nd, 6017; this cow has a beautiful heifer calf at foot, calved April 22, 1920, by the Great Edward of Glencairn, and is rebred to the same bull. Vicereine of Glencairn, 11270, female, born September 25, 1918, by Viceroy of Edzell, 4021, and out of Rose of Glendale 5th, 4029, bred to Edward of Glencairn; her sire is out of the great cow, Violet 3rd, of Congash, champion of Great Britain and America, Glencairn Ringmaster, 23313, male, born April 12, 1919, by the Blackbird bull, Batton Boy, and out of Benton Queen, 2536; Mr. McGregor says this is the best young bull of the 1919 calf crop; his sire is also a good Blackbird bull, Batton Ring, 15340, and his dam is by Prince of Benton, Mignonne of Glencairn, 18049, female, born March 25, 1918, by Pride Lad of Nomer, 4002, and out of Glencairn Ruby 2nd, 10508, one of the most attractive offerings for sale; she is a direct descendant of Rubicon Mignonne 12th, the best breeding cow Mr. McGregor ever owned.

J. H. McGregor, Brandon, contributes Queen Burdette 3rd, 18948, female, born May 3, 1918, by Vallance of S., 18814, and out of Decatur's Ita, 18815, in calf to Pathfinder of Glenmawr 3rd, 18033; Red Rose Blanche, 18936, female, born January 7, 1910, by Proud Knight of Kellor Park, 18686, and out of Carystound Flora, 18698; Lucy's Maud, 18935, female, born July 16, 1908, by Proud Knight of Kellor Park, 18687, in calf to Pathfinder of Glenmawr; Red Rose Star, 18934, born March 31, 1908, by McClure's Expansion, 18680, and out of Egypt Lury, 18681, in

calf to Pathfinder of Glenmawr 3rd; Abergeldie Missie 7th, 17729, female, born March 29, 1918, by Expert of Dalmeny, 5649, and out of Abergeldie Missie 4th, 9896, and in calf to service of Pathfinder of Glenmawr 3rd, 18033; Brookside Maid, 23311, female, born April 2, 1919, by Edinburgh 2nd, and out of Red Rose Star.

Kenneth McGregor's contribution to the Congress Sale

Kenneth McGregor, Glencairn Stock Farm, Brandon, will sell at the Angus sale, on July 23, Flewell's Mae, 22444, female, born November 30, 1913, by Sunnyside Phil, and out of Countess of Airora 3rd, sired by a son of the famous Prince It; this cow has a calf at foot and is rebred to Blackcap McGregor. Flewell's Heather, 22451, female, born April 20, 1914, a half sister of the last mentioned cow of Heather Bloom T, 9591; this cow has a calf at foot and is rebred to Blackcap McGregor. Queen Mother Johnson 2nd, 3998, by Black Monarch of Hllington, 3972, and out of Maxwell Angie, 3973, she is bred to Edward of Glencairn and was a winner at Chicago as a two-year-old heifer, and a grand champion of Canada for a number of years; she has produced many of McGregor's best cattle, including Queen Mother of Glencairn, champion at Toronto, 1910, Queen Mother 2nd, first prize calf at Chicago, 1912, and Quality Lad of Glencairn, sire of the first prize futurity calf at Brandon last year; Quality Lad is one of McGregor's most valued stock bulls. Missie of Glencairn, 4774, by Golden Gleam, 3111, and out of Roundthwaite Missie, 2539, is sired by the famous Golden Gleam; this cow is one of McGregor's best producers, including Marshall of Glencairn 2nd, junior champion bull of Western Canada in 1914, and now is heavy in calf to Blackcap McGregor. Glencairn Rubicon, 4700, female, born March 15, 1910, by Golden Gleam, 3111, and out of Rubicon Mignonne 12th, 2517; this cow is regarded by Mr. McGregor as his greatest foundation cow, she has probably produced more famous winners than any other cow in the Dominion of Canada, including Ensign of Glencairn, at the head of the Hartley Stock Farm's herd, Page, North Dakota, regarded as one of the best bulls in U.S.; he sired in his first crop of calves the junior champion heifer at Chicago, in 1919; Glencairn Rubicon was herself champion as a yearling, she is bred to Edward of Glencairn, Brandon Maid 2nd, 2758, female, born May 1st, 1911, by Hyumas, 775, out of Brandon Maid, 2562, a great producing cow with a bull calf at foot, by Blackcap McGregor, and rebred to the same bull. The offering also includes 15 others, similarly bred and equally valuable in any breeding herd.

Some Shorthorn Offerings at Brandon

At the Shorthorn Congress Sale at Brandon, on July 23, the following cattle will come under the hammer:

W. J. McFadden, Methven, is selling two young cows that will have calves by Dale's Secret, by Dale's Clarion, by Double Dale, by Avondale. Mr. McFadden's cows are the real dual-purpose kind and have always been appreciated at Congress sales.

A. J. Elliott, Methven, sells a right good cow, Melba, by Scottish Knight, her grand dam, Golden Melba, by Golden Measure, imp. This cow is a real double decker, with a bull calf at foot, by Dale's Secret, and is rebred to the same bull.

Wm. Forder, Pipestone, Man., has a high-class two-year-old heifer, born May 26, 1918, sired by Laddie, 100860. This cow is a roan and a nice thick one, and is well worth looking up.

W. D. Nelson, Weyburn, sells two very good yearling heifers, bred by R. W. Caswell. Mr. Nelson has been buying some select females at Brandon sales, and these heifers are a credit to him.

Those who have been attending recent sales at Brandon will have noticed that E. R. Mooney, of Weyburn, has been making some choice selections. Apart from this he has bought some choice females from J. G. Barron, and recently he selected the great Secret two-year-old bull, Secret Light, by Archer's hope. This bull was bred by W. A. Dryden, and many of the cows in the last Dryden-Miller sale carried the service of this bull. Mr. Mooney is also selling Spring Bank Adelaide, by Saskatoon Sultan 2nd, her third dam being Adelaide, imp., 18396, by Lord Mistletoe, imp. This heifer will carry the service of Secret Light. He is also consigning Bessie Stamford, a well-bred Stamford heifer calf, bred by Hon. Duncan Marshall and sired by The Major.

McMillan Bros., Newton, are consigning a very high-class Jilt bull, sired by Lavender Count the same breeding as Lavender 47th. His dam is by Brownvale, now at the head of James Douglas' great herd, grand dam by Scottish Minstrel, imp., bred by Wm. Duthie, and used in the herd of John Dryden and Son. This is a really high-class bull, a fine dark roan, and fit to head any herd. Jilt's count is a credit to Rosewood Farm.

Wright Sends Good Ones

The Wright Farms, at Drinkwater, are selling three imported cows, with calves at foot, of the most fashionable breeding, choice individuals, and a heifer, dam Tarty Undine 12th, imp., 131505, and by Clarence, imp., 116323. This is a beautiful heifer. Clarence was sired by Golden Mark, 115607, and is a Roan Lady. Her dam is by Collynie Storm Prince and her grand dam by Collynie Prince Royal. Another cow is Augusta Primrose, Vol. 64. She is three years old, is sired by Prince Clarion, 117091, bred by Wm. Duthie, and her dam is by March Storm, 109323, also bred by Duthie. This cow has a fine Augusta pedigree and such breeding is hard to buy. She is due to calve on August 12, to the

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service of Anoka Topman, bred by F. W. Harding; another is Roan Lady 58th, imp., 6 years old, and by Cardinal, 11459. She was bred by Reid, of Cromley Band, and is a cow of great substance. She is due to calve about sale time to Anoka Topman. His other entry is Mountain Main, imp., 139408. She is two years past in June, and has a roan bull calf by Silver Sultan, born May 23, 1919.

Graham Sells

John Graham, Carberry, is selling Merry Tulip, born January, 1919. This heifer is by Newton Grand Champion, imp., and her third dam is Bellachin Tulip 2nd, imported by McBeth, bred by Lord Lovatt. She won two prizes at Guelph last December. He also sells Choice Commander, a good white bull, past two years old, sired by Escana Commander, by Right Sort. This bull is a good individual, and ready for strong service.

Alberta Entries

The Hon. Duncan Marshall promises that his offering in this Brandon sale will be very much superior to anything that he has yet sold in Shorthorn cattle, and as he had the honor of winning the junior championship and topping the first Brandon sale held, this should promise well for

the lot he is now offering. The chief feature of his cattle this time will be that it will be the first offering at auction of calves sired by his great breeding bull, Dale Viscount. Visitors to the Brandon sale last year saw the bull calf, Matchless Dale, by this great sire, when on his way to Chicago, where the Breeders' Gazette said of him, "A more perfect specimen of the Shorthorn bull calf than Matchless Dale, shown by Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, was never seen in this show yard. He combined ruggedness with quality, thickness with style, character with width, and defied the most carping critic to pick a flaw in his outline." This young bull is now at the head of the herd of T. A. Russell, of Downsview, Ontario, and a price approaching \$10,000 has been refused for him.

In last week's issue we mentioned the entries of S. A. Ferrie, North Battleford, in the Angus Congress Sale. Since then we have received a letter from Mr. Ferrie, stating that he is leaving at home the imported cow, Eveline of Ardargie and cow calf, also the yearling heifer Woodland Queen Mother 3rd. His other entries, however, will be in good form.

Price Fluctuations

The Importance of Market Stability in the Livestock Industry

DEAR Sir.—May I have some space in your paper to protest against the indiscriminate and ill-considered campaign for the promotion of mixed farming which has been carried on by the press and various other educational agencies. While everyone is aware of the evils which overtake the grain farmer, it seems to me that the senselessness of expanding our livestock industry under existing market conditions must be just as apparent.

Look at the case of the owner of surplus horses during the present year. He must choose between selling them at a ridiculously low price or carry them over for a year on purchased feed which equals the value of the stock. The pig feeder lost more on his product last fall than he made for several seasons, and now, with banks closing down on cattle loans, winter feeding will be out of the question, and cattle will go to the butcher off the grass. The bulk of range cattle will not be ripe for killing after such a year as the last, and the grower will be penalized on price.

The livestock usually offered to livestock men is that supply and demand regulate the price, that while over production means lower prices, it curtails further supply and brings its reward in the enhanced prices of succeeding years. The truth is that these long-time swings of high and low prices are not profitable for the farmer. The average man has no knowledge of supply and demand conditions, and usually enters the business at the peak of high prices, hangs on during the decline, and is glad to sell out at any price to be quit of it. We are told that the farmer who continues with livestock through thick and thin makes a profit in good years which covers the deficits of the bad years and still leaves a surplus. What are the facts? A survey of several hundred farms operated on this principle in the United States shows an average profit between \$500 and \$600 per year for farmer and family. And right here let me say that a good deal of farm labor in the past has been what our labor union friends would call "sweated labor," and if farmers were as particular as city folks about child labor and female labor, the prices of commodities like milk, butter and eggs, would be much higher than they are.

But to return to the subject of price fluctuations. The only people who profit by alternate high and low prices are the packers and cold storage operators who can sense coming changes sooner than livestock raisers. They fill their cavernous refrigerators in periods of low prices and empty when the peak is reached. They do much advertising in an effort to enlist public sympathy, most of their argument being directed to prove that the profit on individual animals is very small, when computed on average price on the hoof, dressing per cent. and average wholesale price of beef. They are careful to say nothing about the increase of value in holdings.

To anyone who has watched this constantly repeating process of liquid-

ating when prices are low and restocking when prices are high, it must be apparent that price fluctuation is the greatest curse from which the livestock industry suffers, and any boosting campaign which does not make a serious effort to cope with it is short-sighted and mischievous. How can a reasonable price level be obtained and maintained? We are told that supply and demand determine prices. Demand (apart from seasonal changes) is practically constant for livestock products. If it were possible to form a large producers' co-operative organization, which was empowered to regulate marketing, supply could be controlled and a small but continuous profit be assured. Nothing short of this will give stock raisers control over their own economic welfare. Of course a move of this kind would be desperately fought by all the other sections of society, execrated as a gigantic food trust and what not, but it is the only way by which farmers as a class will obtain the same bargaining strength as labor and capital. If we are to play the game in the same way, let us all come in on the same footing.

However, nothing short of calamity will awaken farmers to the value of nation-wide economic union as a defensive weapon, so I do not discuss it as one of the pending probabilities. But we must recognize that the basic problem confronting western agriculture is that of marketing. We have reached the stage where a close study of price fluctuations and their causes are necessary for the successful conduct of individual livestock enterprises. A general appreciation of this fact will help toward market stability. The best service which the press and agricultural colleges can render is to collect and publish information along this line. My appeal has been directed to The Guide because it seems to have sensed the importance of these facts. —Macleod, Alta.

Condition of English Agriculture—Has Free Trade Ruined It?

Continued from Page 35

and merchants. Certain agriculturists have doubtless thought that their interests were sacrificed to make this ideal possible but their complaints have no real basis in fact. Free trade has not ruined agriculture in Britain and its future is as bright as in any other industry. If the Labor party attain to office and the principle long fought for by British land reformers is established that each man shall only hold as much land as he can cultivate and so long as he cultivates it well, there will be a real renaissance in British agriculture, which will astonish the world. In the meantime our protectionists might with advantage abandon their legends about the decay of British agriculture under free trade and make some answers to the enquiry why, with an infinitely better land and title system and more equitable conditions in many directions, Canadian agriculture has made such comparatively slow strides.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., July 16, 1920.

WHEAT—Late despatches from Ottawa indicate that the Federal Government intends to allow the growing crop to go on the open market as in pre-war days. Chicago December option opened 15th, at \$2.73 to \$2.75, and has since slumped ten cents on optimistic crop outlook. It is natural to presume in view of the foregoing, that option trading in wheat on the Winnipeg exchange will be resumed in the very near future.

OATS—Market appears to have reached debatable ground as far as new crop futures are concerned. Decline from the high point of a few weeks ago is from 12 to 14 cents on these futures, and in view of the weather conditions in the three prairie provinces, and the need of moisture in some districts, it would appear that actual damage is being done now. Unless rain comes in the immediate future damage will be general. This, no doubt would cause reaction over the whole grain list. General rains, however, might mean a crop assured, and, consequently, lower values perhaps temporarily. Cash oats demand is only fair, and although the small supplies coming out are well taken care of at present levels it is possible that the spread between the price of cash oats today and the October future will narrow up as time goes on.

BARLEY—Very little trading in this article, but any supplies offering have been taken by exporters usually associated with big business. There have been offerings of barley now in Eastern Canada from time to time, and it is claimed that there are liberal quantities there that cannot be sold. The fact remains, however, that any cash barley offering here is quickly taken care of around present levels, and while this lasts it is reasonable to expect that prices may be fairly steady. New crop future is more or less of a speculative proposition, the dominating influences being the Chicago barley market and the weather here.

FLAX—Easier on light trading, and the simple reason that the supply exceeds the demand is responsible. The supply is exceedingly limited with the exception of some foreign flax at Vancouver, and while this is still offering it may be reasonable to assume market will not do much better unless it is on heavy crop damage, and in that case that foreign flax will be offering no longer.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Oats—									
July 116	115	113½	113½	115½	116½	117	87½		
Oct. 92½	91½	91½	91½	91½	90½	92½	83½		
Barley—									
July 145	145	145	145	146	148	146	126½		
Oct. 137½	136	135	135	137	137½	139½	120½		
Flax—									
July 385	377½	374	374	363	363	386	590		
Oct. 388½	377½	375	375	365½	364	385½	554		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.95 to \$3.10; No. 1 Northern, \$2.90 to \$3.00; No. 1 red, \$2.90; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.90 to \$3.05; No. 2 northern, \$2.85 to \$2.95; No. 2 red, \$2.85; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.85 to \$3.00; No. 3 red, \$2.80. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$3.00; No. 1 hard, \$2.95. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$2.80 to \$2.86; No. 1, \$2.75 to \$2.80; No. 2 amber, \$2.77 to \$2.83; No. 2, \$2.72 to \$2.77; No. 3 amber, \$2.70 to \$2.78; No. 3, \$2.67 to \$2.72. Oats—No. 2 white, 91c to 94c; No. 3 white, 90c to 93c, to arrive 87½c; No. 4 white, 84½c to 89½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, \$1.14 to \$1.19; medium to good, \$1.07 to \$1.13; lower grades, 98c to \$1.06. Rye—No. 2, \$2.12½ to 2.14½; Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.44 to \$3.52.

The Livestock Market

The U.G.G. Livestock Department report as follows: Receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, for the week ending July 15, 1920, are as follows:

Cattle, 1899; sheep and lambs, 545; calves, 215; hogs, 4,131.

Prices on good to choice butcher cattle are 25 cents to 50 cents stronger than the close of last week. All other grades are just about steady. Good to choice butcher steers are quotable at from 10½ to 12½ cents generally, with an odd one or small bunch of the better kind probably a little higher. Fair to just good butcher steers, same weight 8½ to 10 cents. Common, big, coarse and off colored steers are about the hardest kind to sell, as they are not fit for one thing or the other. This kind is selling anywhere from 6½ to 9½ cents, but have to be pretty fleshy with a fair covering of fat to bring the latter price.

Good choice fat cows are selling at 9½ to 10 cents, medium to good 8 to 9½ cents, according to quality, and fair to good cows 6½ to 7½ cents. Good, young, fleshy feeding cows, 4½ to 6 cents; canners and cutters 3 to 5½ cents. Good to choice fat heifers 10 to 11 cents, with an odd heifer, or small lot of choice grain fed ones up to 12 and 12½ cents. Fair to good heifers 8 to 9½ cents, common to fair 5 to 7½ cents. Stock heifers 5½ to 6½ cents, with real, choice, pretty good kind at a little more.

Good to choice 900 to 1,000 pound feeding steers, quotable at from 8½ to 9½ cents. Fair to good feeders, same weight, 7 to 7½ cents. Stockers and common feeders 5½ to 6½ cents. Choice butcher bulls 7 to 8 cents; fair to good 6½ to 7½ cents. Bologna and stock bulls 5 to 6½ cents; fat oxen 7½ to 8 cents; fair to good 6½ to 7 cents; canners and cutters 3½ to 6 cents. Choice, big framed, fleshy young springers will bring anywhere from \$85 to \$100, but have to be extra good cows to bring more than this. Light, just fair to pretty good milchers and springers are selling at the present time anywhere from \$50 to \$75.

Hogs remain steady at \$18.50. We would advise against shipping any sheep at the present time unless small

bunches of very choice lambs, as the market is almost at a standstill for good to fair sheep or lambs. No doubt, however, there will be an outlet later on.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in to the government health inspector's office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival, so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens, where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows prevailing prices at present.

Butcher Cattle	
Extra choice grass fed	
steers	\$10.50 to \$12.50
Fair to good	9.00 to 10.25
Common steers	6.50 to 9.00
Choice fat cows	9.00 to 10.00
Medium to good	7.00 to 8.75
Canners and cutters	3.50 to 5.00
Stockers and Feeders	
Feeding cows	\$5.00 to \$6.00
Stock heifers	6.00 to 6.50
Common to good	5.00 to 6.75
Fat but bulls	7.00 to 8.00
Fat oxen	7.00 to 8.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Unchanged, dealers paying country points 42c delivered, cases returned. Jobbing 50c. Farmers' market retail specials 60c, ordinary 55c. Higher market expected next week. Poultry receipts light, prices unchanged, broilers, live, f.o.b. Winnipeg 40c, fowl 27c to 30c, roosters 20c, ducks 28c, geese 26c, turkeys 35c. Jobbing dressed fowl 35c to 40c, roosters 30c to 35c.

REGINA AND MOOSE JAW—Receipts light, quality poor, dealers paying 43c to 43½c. Jobbing 45c to 46c; retail 50c.

SASKATOON—Dealers pay 42½c. Retail 45c to 50c.

Vets. and Stockmen confer on Mange

Two conferences were held in Calgary on July 8 and 9, between members of the Health of Animals' Branch of the Livestock Exchange and of the Stock Growers' Protective Association. The purpose of these conferences was to determine the wisdom and practicability of dipping all stocker cattle going through the stock yards and shipped back to the farms and ranches of Alberta. It was explained by Dr. Hilton that this was not contemplated in the original program, but it was thought that it might be advisable to do this for a year or two as an extra precaution against an outbreak of mange. Many of the stockmen were inclined to think favorably of the proposition at the outset, but after the various objections connected with it had been pointed out it was decided that the plan would not be advisable. It was pointed out by Mr. Mayland that if stocker cattle are allowed to be shipped to the States and Eastern Canada without dipping, but are required to be dipped when retained in the province, it would be interpreted by Americans and Eastern Canadian as a lack of confidence on our part regarding the genuineness of our claim to be free from disease.

It was admitted by the veterinarians that if this practice was made compulsory in the Calgary yards it would have to apply to Edmonton and probably Lethbridge as well. A resolution was introduced by J. M. Dillon, of the Stock Growers' Protective Association, asking that the Dominion government take over the operating of the dipping vat now installed in Calgary, and that it construct a similar vat at Edmonton, and that all cattle leaving these yards for stocker or feeding purposes and consigned to any point within the province, should be dipped once for mange, and that the Dominion government bear the expense incident thereto. This motion was defeated by a large majority. W. F. Stevens, secretary, Cattleman's Protective Association.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, July 12th to July 17th, 1920, inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS						BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
July 12	171	118	116	114	112	110	107	170	140	135	135	385	381	335½	215
13	171	117	112	112	110	107	107	172	140	135	135	377½	373½	327½	215
14	171	114	110½	110½	109	105	105	172	140	135	135	374½	370	325	215
15	171	114	110½	110½	109	105	105	172	140	135	135	374½	370	325	215
16	171	116	112½	112½	111	108	108	173	141	136	136	363	359	315½	213
17	171	117½	114½	113½	112½	109½	109½	175	143	138	138	363	359	314	213
Week ago	171	119	117	116	115	112	107	171	141	136	136	386	382	335½	215
Year ago	175	91½	89½	89½	88½	88½	88½	129	125	119	119	602	592	515	135

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Here in the western provinces of Canada you will find ten large International Harvester branch houses and a big transfer house (see illustrations) each a big commercial establishment in itself; each a guardian of International Harvester service, supplying repairs, machines and binder twine of quality to the farmers of Canada through hundreds of local agents.

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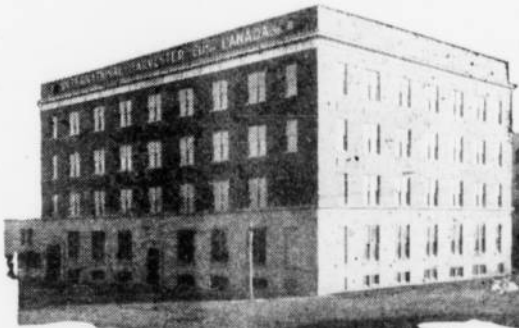
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Each student is thoroughly taught Auto, Truck and Tractor construction. This knowledge is gained in class instruction and by actually doing shop work. We train both the head and the hand. Every part of a car and its operation is explained and taught in detail. Starting, Lighting, Ignition, Carburetion, Lubrication, Transmissions, Differentials, Chassis Construction, etc., all are covered thoroughly and practically. Not one thing is omitted. The feature of thoroughness of instruction which distinguishes our Courses, is the strongest reason why prospective students should come to Detroit and enroll with the "Old Reliable" M.S.A.S.

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This school is founded on the best, newest and most practical principles in the Auto, Truck and Tractor business. Our Courses are built with the closest and most liberal co-operation from Manufacturers, Garages, Service Stations and Owners. It is not one man's ideas, but the combined ideas of the biggest and most successful men in each field. **A. G. ZELLER, President**

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These subjects are fully covered in complete Courses separate from the regular Course. Brazing and Welding have become a most important part of the Auto Industry, and students taking the Course are thoroughly instructed in the subjects. Our Tire Repair Course is most complete and comprehensive, and furnishes a valuable addition to the equipment of a student entering the Auto Industry. The increasing numbers of autos makes a constantly increasing demand for trained, competent tire repair men.

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OF AMERICA
Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.

Answering your letter of January 13th, relative to the Michigan State Auto School at Detroit. It is our understanding that they conduct a very good school. In fact, we do not know of a better automobile school that we could recommend to you than the Michigan State.

THE STUDEBAKER CORPORATION OF AMERICA
BULCH MOTOR COMPANY



FLINT, MICHIGAN

Wish to advise that from all we have been able to learn, the Michigan State Auto School is alright. They have quite a plant here and a large number of students from all over the country.

Of course, do not wish you to construe this letter as in any way guaranteeing them, yet we have never heard anything against them and we have heard a lot of good things. The writer's personal opinion is that they are as good an automobile school as there is in the country.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY
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